

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 17, 1923



OLD BOB—A TIRELESS PLAYMATE





# Permanent help for Canadian farmers

**T**HE problem of supplying labour for Canadian farms, particularly during the rush of the harvest season, is one which comes home to every farmer. The year's returns depend upon being able to hire the right men at the right time. To meet this temporary demand thousands of men have to be brought long distances—in some cases from across the seas.

This is a very expensive way to employ labour. It is one of the greatest problems the farmer has to face. It could be solved at least in part if more farmers were to adopt the plan of hiring labour by the year, and more labourers would seek yearly employment at moderate wages instead of a few months' work at high prices.

## *Hire a Man for the Winter— Solve Your Labour Problem Now*

An appeal is now made to the farmers of Canada to try out the yearly employment plan on a larger scale than in the past. Some twelve thousand harvesters from Great Britain are now in the country, and most of them will stay if they can find winter employment. Here is the opportunity for farmer and labourer to get together. Let them agree upon a reasonable scale of wages for the year—say, from November 1st, 1923, to November 1st, 1924.

Farmers, these men are here now. They were brought here for you in an emergency, but the process is expensive, both to you and to them. Why not take them into your employment for all seasons? Take them on now to do those daily chores. Let them carry part of the load.

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Farmers in the western provinces should get into touch with the Local Field Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board, or write to Thomas Gelley, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; in the eastern provinces, write to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Canada's Charter of Nationhood

Britain's War Premier Tells Canadian People Treaty of Versailles Gives Canada an Enduring Place Among the World's Great Nations

ACCOMPANIED by Dame Margaret Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, his daughter, Right Honorable David Lloyd George arrived on the Mauretania in New York, on Friday, October 5, receiving what was reported to be the greatest welcome New York has extended to a distinguished visitor from abroad since the days of the war.

Although billed to commence his speech-making at Montreal, Mr. Lloyd George addressed a considerable audience in New York, composed of newspaper owners, publishers and editors at a luncheon arranged by the board of directors of the United Press Association, after which he did some good-natured dodging of questions fired at him by ambitious newspaper interviewers.

Although billed to speak in Montreal, on October 6, he was not able to speak owing to a throat affection until Monday, October 8. His first speech in Canada was delivered to an audience of about 10,000 in the Mount Royal Arena, in Montreal, with General Sir Arthur Currie, president of McGill University, and commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces in France during the world war, in the chair. Canada's part in the Great War was the theme of all Mr. Lloyd George's speeches in Canada, and, in fact, he made it clear to the newspaper men in New York, that that was the one subject that he intended to speak about on this continent. The following are some of the salient passages in Mr. Lloyd George's speech:

## Certificate of Nationhood

"Nine years ago Canada was faced, like many another nation in the world, with one of those decisions that determine its history, determine its fate, determine its status in the world, determine the course which it pursues in the dim and unending years of the future; and your decision was a great one, was a courageous one, was resolute, and, above all, it was unhesitating.

"War is a terrible business at best; it is a rending business; it is a shattering business; it is a ruinous business; it devastates; it desolates; and the triumph of statesmanship is to put an end to war.

"All the same, there is no crucible which tests the quality of a people like war. It tests courage, determination, steadfastness, loyalty, readiness to sacrifice; all the great moral qualities that distinguish man from beasts of the field, as well as intelligence; and Canada was tried, practically for the first time on a great scale, in that burning, searing crucible, and she came out pure and refined gold. Canada had to enter into an examination of her qualities in a competition and a conflict with the most virile races in the world, the strongest, the most tested, the most dominant races, and it was a searching test for a new nation.

"She passed through all these fiery trials, and does not forget; she emerged with a certificate of nationhood signed by all these great nations, friend and foe alike.

"The Treaty of Versailles may have its defects. It is now in the test. It may succeed, or, conceivably, it may fail, but for Canada it has one thing of great enduring value. It is a cer-

tificate of nationhood, signed by practically all the great nations of the earth after four and a half years of trial. It is, therefore, a charter for Canada."

## The Ypres Salient

"The second attack was defeated by an army of untrained men who had not fought battles, an army of men who were private citizens a few months before that, who thought of nothing less at that time than that they would be shouldering rifles. With little training, hurried to the front, facing the veterans of what Marshal Foch described to me as the finest army the world had ever seen, the German army, the best trained, best equipped, best organized; they broke the line, but they were defeated by an army of untrained men who came from Canada.

"They fought in an atmosphere charged with poison, acrid, fetid, creeping poison. Before the days that we discovered scientific means of combatting it. There was no time for it. They saw folds of poison before their eyes, and they went on. They had no artillery support in these days, no great guns. We had very little munitions. The Canadian hearts that fought it out, fought the whole afternoon, they fought through the dusk, they fought against all the principles of scientific warfare, right through the night, and when the dawn came the position was saved, and, more than that, the Maple Leaf was embroidered for ever on the silk folds of the banner of human liberty."

## The Problem of Empire

"What is our problem? I just come from your great neighbor, and they have got a problem of the same kind, but essentially different. They have got every race, and it is going to be one of their difficulties. It is, but their problem, and the problem of the British Empire are different. Their problem is a different one to ours. What is theirs? Their problem is to weld all those races into one common pattern. That is theirs, and that is essential for them. There, you get the Frenchman living here, the Dutchman next door, and God help both of them if they start to discuss religion, and there is an Irishman you may depend upon it somewhere about, and an Englishman and a Scotsman, all living in the same street in the same town, and their business is to do what you see those great machines do when they are making concrete, crush the rocks into the same size and the same pattern, weld it together by some substances that attaches and makes cohesion, and the same thing happens there. You have got to make a concrete, attach it by a common nationhood, so as to make one solid nation of an infinite variety of types. That is the problem of the United States of America. That is not ours.

"Our problem is the problem of hewing rocks of granite or marble out of different quarries, fashioning and shaping them, and put them into a building, each supporting block contributing to its strength, but leaving thereby its color, its beauty, so that the whole thing will be a fabric of infinite strength, and of exquisite beauty. That is the British Empire. There is the granite,

Continued on Page 31

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 17, 1923

## Why Enquiry Is Needed

The persistent agitation for government action in connection with the failure of the Home Bank, has at last compelled Hon. W. S. Fielding to break the silence he is so adept at keeping, and to say something on the subject that is monopolizing public attention in this country at the present time.

In an interview with the *Toronto Globe*, Mr. Fielding expressed sympathy with the losers in the Home Bank failure. He also thought it would be too much to expect a calm and reasoned judgment on the questions involved from meetings of angry depositors. What they wanted was their money or assurances from responsible parties that they would receive it. But, he said, a royal commission would not give them their money. Government inspection to be brought into operation at some future time would not give them their money. Amendments to the Bank Act to be passed many months hence would not give them their money. In fact, in Mr. Fielding's sombre opinion, there wasn't a thing that could be done in the unfortunate circumstances.

Then there was bank inspection which was "being urged very strongly." That "had been considered," said Mr. Fielding, "at every revision of the Bank Act," and "every Canadian minister of finance from the beginning of Confederation has, after full consideration, concluded that government inspection would not be in the interest of the public at large." Mr. Fielding had two objections to government inspection: it would "lull depositors into a false security"; it would "be claimed that government inspection practically amounted to a government guarantee," and the government would have to make good any losses. The plain inference from Mr. Fielding's remarks is that nothing can be done to prevent losses to depositors through mismanagement of a chartered bank. The only thing to do is to hope and trust that such financial calamities will be few and far between.

Mr. Fielding never could see any use in subjecting banks to close scrutiny. In the case of the Farmers' Bank of Ontario, which failed under distressing circumstances in 1910, Mr. Fielding, then minister of finance in the Laurier administration, refused repeatedly to grant a public investigation into the affairs of the bank, although in speaking against a resolution in the House of Commons, on March 15, 1911, asking for a commission of enquiry, he admitted that in the founding of the bank "the minister (of finance) was deceived, the treasury board was deceived, and the whole country was deceived by the whole proceedings of the Farmers' Bank." For that deception the manager of the bank was punished by process of law, but into the management of the bank the government declined to make enquiry.

What the Laurier government refused was subsequently granted by the Borden administration in 1912. A commission was appointed and this commission reported that the management of the Farmers' Bank was "characterized by gross extravagances, recklessness, incompetency, dishonesty and fraud." It is perfectly true the discovery of these things did not help the depositors in the Farmers' Bank; it is equally true an investigation into the affairs of the Home Bank will not help the depositors to get back their money. The point is that had there been such a tightening up of the Bank Act as the revelations concerning the Farmers' Bank seemed to make necessary, there

might not have been such losses through the Home Bank. It may be granted that it is impossible by legislation to guarantee either competent management or perfect honesty in banking or any other kind of business, but that is not to say that it "would not be in the interest of the public at large" to have amendments to the Bank Act that would reduce to a minimum the danger of losses to the public through bad management of a bank. An investigation into the affairs of the Home Bank might conceivably furnish data upon which to base such amendments. At any rate the public would get information which would enable them to frame an intelligent judgment upon the question of securing such legislation.

## Where Co-operation Begins

Prof. Herner has the courage to make an observation and a deduction therefrom which will cause some few worthy heads of households to squirm uneasily under the prickings of conscience. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Guide* he deals with conditions under which farm poultry, instead of making money, becomes an item of expense. And he has something to say about leaving all the work of poultry raising on the shoulders of the farm wife.

All of us are familiar with the farm he describes—where the men of the house are eternally busy with the supposedly more important work of the field, or with the four-footed livestock—where the care of the chickens is regarded as feminine work to which the dignity of the male members of the family should not have to bend. The outcome, of course, is that as certain jobs about the poultry-house cannot very well be done by the women-folk, the birds go without adequate attention, and eventually, discouraged by the lack of co-operation, the woman decides that in her case at least, profitable poultry raising is not possible of accomplishment.

Up to, and through the war years, the dominant influences in this country bred a contempt for things done on a small scale, but the West has had some lessons since then which ought to modify this sentiment. Prof. Herner has stated the case very happily by saying that a dollar from the chickens will buy just as much as a dollar from any other contributory line on the farm. The times call for an agricultural policy which will ensure at least a moderate return rather than the policy with which this section of the country is usually identified.

## The Alberta Wheat Pool

The negotiations conducted by the representatives of the Alberta Wheat Pool have been concluded, it is announced, and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the banks for financing the pool and with the United Grain Growers and other elevator owners in the province for the handling of wheat. The pool has also secured D. L. Smith, formerly manager of Grain Growers Export Company, as manager of the pool selling agency, and a seat has been taken on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Everything therefore appears to be in order for the commencement of pool operations. As *The Guide* goes to press the pool directors are meeting in Calgary to decide upon a date for receiving shipments to the pool, and their announcement and all final arrangements for bringing the pool into operation may be made before this issue of *The Guide* reaches its readers.

## A Lost Opportunity

Mr. Lloyd George received a right royal welcome from the people of Canada, Montreal to Winnipeg, during his visit last week. He spoke at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, and at each point to a huge audience. Whatever his personal political fortunes in his own land, Britain's great war premier, outside of his own country, stands above the storm of political strife, and it was doubtless the war director, the man who organized the entire British nation for victory, rather than the politician or the statesman, that the people went to see and to hear.

It is somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Lloyd George, with his sensitiveness to his environment, and his almost uncanny capacity for divining the tendency of an audience, should have taken the line of least resistance and dwelt upon the efforts that had been made during the war to the exclusion of what had been done since the signing of the armistice. He was thus able to avoid embarrassing questions, but it is just these embarrassing questions that the people are more or less in the dark about. Canadians know fairly well the part their country played in the war; in the main they are content to let it stand a proud page in the nation's history. They have been told very often by their own public leaders and others, what made so necessary the efforts of Canadians on the firing line and behind it. Those things are of the past; they comprise what has been done. The question now on the lips of thinking people is: Have those efforts borne the fruit we were led to expect? If not, why not?

Now, if Mr. Lloyd George, after dwelling somewhat upon the war effort of Canada, had gone on to show what the net result had been of the victory Canadians thus helped to achieve, he might have contributed something of real value to the living issues of the day. He could have helped the people of Canada to a clearer understanding of the causes which in Europe have perpetuated a state of war despite all the peace treaties, and which are steadily pushing European civilization into the abyss. The state of Europe is a matter of concern to Canada as it is to Britain. Mr. Lloyd George practically says it is our concern because Canada signed the peace treaty as a full partner in its making, and it is the peace treaty which underlies all the trouble in Europe.

But the compromising Lloyd George, the idealist Wilson and the realist Clemenceau, were the real makers of the treaty, especially Clemenceau. Mr. Lloyd George now knows better than he did five years or even a few months ago, what blunders they made in the treaty. He could have told his Canadian audiences, and without prejudice, what steps should be retraced, and what revisions made, to get nearer to that peace for which our boys died and for which the whole world is crying. Mr. Lloyd George could have done this but he didn't. He could have shown a Canadian audience, proud to be reminded of Canada's adult status among the nations, what coming of age among the nations meant, by pointing out the faults he now admits in the Treaty of Versailles and the responsibility involved in securing the revisions that must precede the restoration of peace in Europe. Instead he made pleasing and complimentary speeches, and left us to find our own way out of the labyrinth in which, with our allies we are wandering.



## The Vancouver Route

Acting upon the reference of the Dominion government, the Board of Railway Commissioners has ordered a 10 per cent. decrease on grain rates from the prairie provinces to the Pacific coast, effective October 22. The effect of the reduction will be to give a rate from Calgary and Edmonton to the coast of 22½ cents per hundred pounds, or a rate of 13½ cents a bushel on wheat in place of the present 15 cent rate, and may have considerable value in developing the western route although far from the equality which Alberta and British Columbia have been demanding. The reduced rate will bring benefit to Alberta farmers only to the extent to which the elevators and shipping facilities at Vancouver can handle westbound grain. Vancouver is steadily increasing in importance as an outlet for Alberta wheat, and is bound to become an important competitor of the eastern route, being much nearer the seaboard, and, consequently, a cheaper avenue to the eastern market.

Hon. Frank Oliver celebrated his appointment to the railway commission by dissenting from the judgment of his fellow commissioners in his usual emphatic manner. Mr. Oliver dissents on the ground that 10 per cent. is not sufficient reduction, thereby supporting the contention of the governments of British Columbia and Alberta that the rates to Pacific ports should be based on rates for equal mileage to Fort William. Mr. Oliver's maiden effort on the railway commission will be received with satisfaction in the West, and it signifies that the western viewpoint will receive more favorable consideration by the commission than has been the custom for some years past.

## What About Russia?

A recent dispatch from Moscow, in the daily press, announced that 1,800 grain elevators will be constructed in the south-

eastern regions of Russia. Authoritative information from this land of mystery has been sadly lacking since the beginning of the revolution. A recent British commercial mission, however, announces that the Russian government has had considerable success in stabilizing her currency upon a gold basis, and a French mission reports astonishment at the commercial activity of American firms in Moscow. It is evident, therefore, that Russia is making a recovery. Prior to the war a Russian mission visited Canada to inspect the Canadian grain-handling system, and at that time the Czar's government had an extensive elevator program in view for the south-eastern portion contiguous to the Black Sea and its all-year ports. If the above-mentioned dispatch is authoritative, it indicates that Russia may be expected in the near future to become again a factor in the world's wheat markets.

## A Sound Immigration Policy

Recently a party of newspaper editors from Switzerland has been touring Western Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has visited the various Swiss colonies settled here. These visitors have come to Canada especially to investigate conditions upon the ground and ascertain at first hand what Canada has to offer to those experienced farmers who are proposing to emigrate from Switzerland. The Swiss people have set a good example and taken a wise course in sending a delegation in advance. Canada can bear the closest investigation by prospective immigrants or their representatives. It will stand comparison with any other agricultural country that is now open to immigration. Swiss settlers have made good in this country in the years gone by, and they are of the type that will make good anywhere.

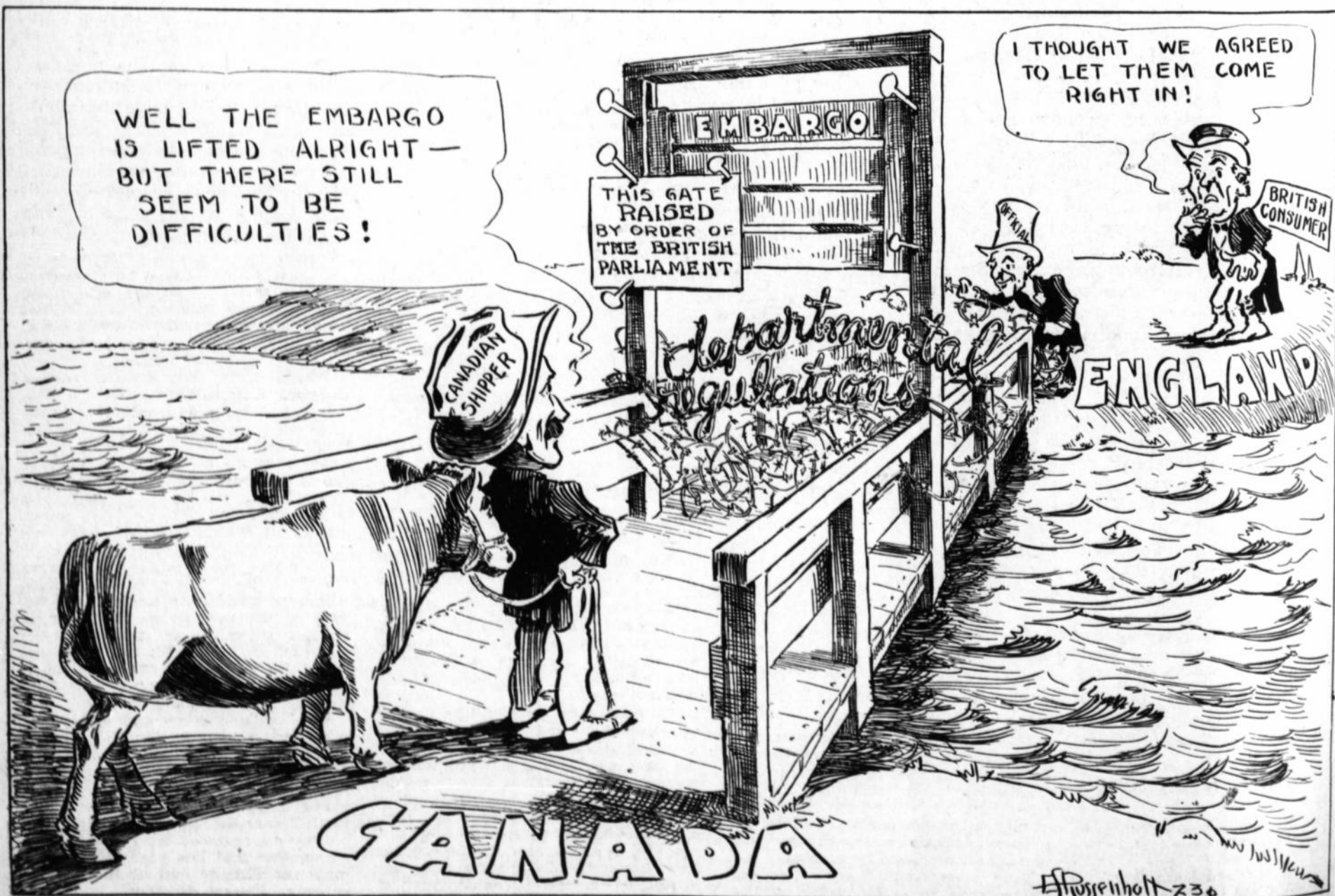
The federal government announces that a

delegation from Denmark will also visit Western Canada on a tour of inspection, and report back to the Danish people. In both Denmark and Switzerland, as well as in other European countries, there is a surplus of experienced farmers, due to a shortage of agricultural land. These landless but land-bred people have, in many cases, sufficient money to enable them to make a good start in this country, and their experience and training is of the type that should enable them to make good. There is no need for Canada to accept undesirable immigrants when there are so many of the right class ready to come, neither is there any reason to induce immigration by any methods of misrepresentation. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is sufficient, and if suitable immigration cannot be secured upon this basis, then it should not be secured at all.

## Editorial Notes

The immigration department announces that in the month of September, settlers from the United States to the number of 1,506 entered Canada, an increase of 500 over the entry of the same month last year. The tide is turning, and with the steady decrease in the building activity in the large American cities, there is reason to expect a steady increase in the tide of immigration from the United States next year.

Mr. Meighen and Mr. Robert Rogers, are both on the war path, hurling denunciations at the extravagant government of the day. Mr. Rogers preaching economy is enough to make the Sphinx laugh. If the voter in Manitoba wants to know why he pays more provincial taxes he should visit Winnipeg and take one good long look at the Legislative Buildings, and then remember who spent the money and how it was spent.



The British Parliament has agreed to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, but the British agricultural officials have decided to keep it on. This is the conclusion of Dr. Grisdale and Duncan Marshall, as reported in the daily press.



# Big Cat

By Harold Freeman Miners

**F**AR out across the great Colorado plains country the blizzard seethed and roared like a thing gone mad. The wind swept down out of the north carrying with it a swirling mass of frozen snow that blinded the eyes and bit the face like flying glass.

To see was impossible. To fight the storm-brute was utterly hopeless. The great antelope herds drifted before its fury, helpless and bewildered; knowing only that to drift was easiest and safest. The deer sought the greater safety of the canons and dense foothill thickets. Even the wolves crept into the havens offered by the draws and dry washes. Only the buffalo had the trepidity and courage to weather that sweeping mass of snow. Doggedly they turned their shaggy heads straight into the storm. Stolidly they received the full force of the driving blast, secure in the knowledge that theirs were the stronger hearts.

For men the storm was hopeless. No human being could face that wind and snow unprotected and live. Long before, the red people of the plains had scented the snow and hurried to the security of the canons. And of white people there were few, then. In all the length and breadth of the Colorado plains for a hundred miles north and south there were only two.

These, one a grey haired man, the other hardly more than a boy, with a sense of weather craft hardly less acute than that of their red brothers, had likewise scented the storm and made for the mountains. Once in the shelter of the foothills they carefully searched the mountains for a sign of greater security. Following a brawling stream they made their way with all speed along its wandering course.

Like an axe cleft right down through a wall of red rock Cheyenne Creek has cut its way out on to the plains country. A canon of the same name extends far back into the range, mere evidence of the terrific power of running water.

Here the snow fell quietly and the air was free from wind, and here the two plainsmen found temporary safety. High up on the left of the entrance walls a great hole opens into the red rock. As they passed up the creek this caught the eye of the older man.

"Bet there's catamounts in that cave," he said. The young man surveyed the opening quizzically before he replied.

"Yes, sort of reckon there might be," he answered.

Eighty winters have dropped down out of the north since that day and much has taken place. The vast plains country is now dotted with ranch houses. Where the two plainsmen dodged up Cheyenne Canon along the creek a safe and well built auto road now takes its way. During the summer months a steady stream of autos loaded with sight-seeing tourists winds up and down this road, catching but a momentary glimpse of its really superb scenery.

But high on the entrance rocks the cave still yawns in the morning sun. As the autos follow each other up and down the canon in endless stream, now then a tourist catches sight of this hole in the cliff and leans forward.

"What's that big hole up there on the rocks?"

"Mountain lion cave," answers the driver, "lots of them up there."

The credulous tourist leans back with a delightful shiver of fright. All the rest of the vacation trip that tourist thinks of the great danger that has been braved. The driver chuckles inwardly to himself, thinking what a fine hoax he has perpetrated on the gullible tourist. He doesn't believe that there is a mountain lion within miles, least of all in that cave over the auto road.

But Rusty knows better. Rusty has seen many things and knows whereof he speaks. But Rusty speaks little. Being but sixteen he has found that older and less wise humans scoff at what he tells them about the wild people. So Rusty holds his counsel—but he knows what he knows.

For two years the boy lived near the mouth of Cheyenne Canon, and practically every spare moment had been spent somewhere on the mountainside, spying out the secrets of the animals and birds that lived there.

His father had been a business man in a small eastern town. The family had been a very happy one 'til tuberculosis, that dread White Plague, had stricken the mother. Then they had come out to this wonderful mountain country. The mother had found new health in the keen dry air and now two years later was nearly well again.

Rusty had made the most of these two wonderful years. Possessed of a

nerve to attempt the investigation of the cave; but it was always in his mind, tempting him, calling him, whetting his curiosity every time the sun crept around to light its yawning mouth. Then he began to vaguely associate it with certain happenings of the neighborhood and to wonder.

A few deer still ranged Cheyenne Mountain, well protected. Coming down the mountainside one afternoon a hiker came upon the half eaten remains of a yearling doe. A colt disappeared from a neighboring ranch. A month later the owner of this same ranch found what was left of a yearling heifer. Again at a more distant ranch two sheep were found dead in the mouth of a tiny canon both partly eaten. People who learned of these happenings laid the blame on the coyotes that skulked in the foothills. But the boy had his doubts.

Rusty voiced his belief that some larger, more dangerous beast was responsible. He first approached his father on the subject and

was covered with a dense growth of low spruce. This offered a possibility. It was no easy task to clamber up that steep slope. The going was precarious and more than often the boy's feet slipped and frantically sought the safety of a solid ledge while his hands grimly held to a friendly root or baby spruce. He continually edged over toward the cliff and now and again stopped to take bearings. While the progress was slow Rusty gradually gained the height of the cave. Pulling himself up over a jagged rock the boy found himself in a narrow path leading horizontally along the mountainside. There could be no mistaking, it was a well formed game trail of some kind. Since there were no hoof prints where the path ran through soil, Rusty knew that its users of late had been animals with padded feet. Cats!

Cautiously the boy followed the trail till it suddenly emerged from the spruces and followed the bare rock. While its course could not be termed safe yet by being careful and making sure of each step there was not any great hazard to following it across the cliff.

From below this ledge could not be seen but here it was clearly defined. The boy made his way cautiously along it. Rounding a sharp corner the mouth of the cave was in plain view not more than thirty feet away. However, this last thirty feet was the worst part of the going and it took the boy ten minutes to make it.

The cave mouth was a deep crack or horizontal fissure in the face of the cliff. By stooping a man could have walked in. Rusty could stand erect in the entrance. As the boy peered into the inky blackness of the interior a strong, musky odor smote his nostrils. His hair bristled and prickled his scalp. There was no mistaking that odor. It was cat!

Involuntarily the boy drew back. He knew full well that the mountain lion is a skulking coward, utterly unwilling to face humans, but still that strong, penetrating odor caused a quickening of his blood in spite of himself. Big Cat might be at home!

As a matter of fact Big Cat was not at home. High above the cave he was stretched flat on a sheltered projecting rock, where he could see well but could not be seen. He watched the progress of the boy across the face of the cliff keenly, and involuntarily his lips curled back in a silent snarl. His eyes narrowed to flashing pin points. Big Cat was not pleased with his visitor.

Thereafter for days the boy haunted the lion den. There was no place where he could gain an unobstructed view of the cave mouth so he had to content himself with spying on the trail that led to it. He concealed himself with admirable cunning, taking into consideration the wind each time. But it was to no avail.

Big Cat had seen too much of humans, purloined too many of their fat animals, outwitted too many of their plotting ways to be the victim of any such amateur wile. When the boy lay for long evening hours in the shelter of the matted spruces Big Cat quietly took his way back around the great red cliff by another and less easily discovered route and blithely went a-killing in an entirely different direction.

Rusty was no quitter. He was genuinely interested in Big Cat. He

Continued on Page 19



The second time, Rusty saw the big cat slowly and lazily take his way across a small clearing.

natural aptitude for natural history he had profited by this excellent opportunity. The boy had learned many a secret of those rocky mountainsides in the two years the family had occupied the little cottage under the big pine.

At first the boy had confined his investigations to the immediate vicinity—a jumble of flat mesas, rock hills, short canons and mountainsides. As these grew familiar he widened his field, journeying up the canons, climbing the steeper mountain rocks, peering into haunts seldom visited by humans.

Early in his tramps Rusty had noticed the big cave up on the rocks; but the cliff wall was too precipitous to try to climb at first. It was many months before Rusty gained the confidence and

promptly had his ideas scoffed at as being impossible. No other beasts of prey ranged the vicinity. They had been killed or driven out long ago. The ever present belief that the big cave had more than a little to do with the killings took definite shape in Rusty's mind.

Out of his belief came the boy's first meeting with Big Cat. It could hardly be called a meeting, but it was sufficient to confirm his faith in the actual existence of the great feline.

Rusty had determined to have a look at the cave. This was in early summer. Without telling any of the family of his intentions he set off up the mountain one morning to put his determination into effect.

The going was good until he reached the base of the red cliff. From where he stood he could catch no glimpse of the cave mouth, but he knew that it opened several hundred feet above him. Searching the rock for a foothold he began his upward journey. The footing was treacherous and the boy had hardly progressed upwards twenty-five feet when it was obvious that if he was to examine the cave he would have to discover some other pathway.

To the left of the cliff this mountain-side was extremely precipitous, but it



# David Lloyd George

ONE wonders if the Right Honorable David Lloyd George, ex-premier of Great Britain, and the towering political figure of the great war days, as he travelled out to Western Canada, looked back and thought over those days when, as plain David Lloyd George, M.P., he paid his first and only other visit to Canada. That was in 1899, and from contemplation of the grandeur and rugged magnificence of the Rocky Mountains he was called hurriedly to the contemplation of his country at war—the South African War. Except as an ardent champion of Welsh Nationalism and the assertor of an independence of party that threatened the smooth running of the Liberal political machine, Mr. Lloyd George was not particularly known at that time to the mass of the British people. Before the war was over he had furnished as many front page stories for the newspapers as the commanders of the armies in the field. Lloyd Georgeism came to stand for that attitude towards war which had previously been associated with the names of Bright and Cobden. That it did not mean what it was generally called at the time, "little Englandism" and "peace-at-any-price-ism" was not to be clearly demonstrated for some years.

## A Youthful Fighter

David Lloyd George, as a matter of fact, was not born into "peace-at-any-price" surroundings. He was born on January 17, 1863, and he was fighting within ten years of his birth, fighting against the efforts of parson and squire to mold young England into obedience to the established order of things. Lloyd George's father died soon after Lloyd George was born, and the boy was brought up by an uncle, Richard Lloyd, one of those men who are the salt of British village life. Richard Lloyd was a bootmaker, and bootmakers seem to have been associated from times immemorial with the spirit of revolt, both religious and political. Richard Lloyd was a local preacher and a radical, and he hated the established church because it was of alien origin, and was not of the people, to say nothing about it being contrary to his reading of plain scriptural injunction. In these beliefs the young David was brought up, and when he first defied the powers that were, by refusing to repeat the catechism, he came into conscious sympathy with the movement for religious equality in which he was afterwards to play a prominent part.

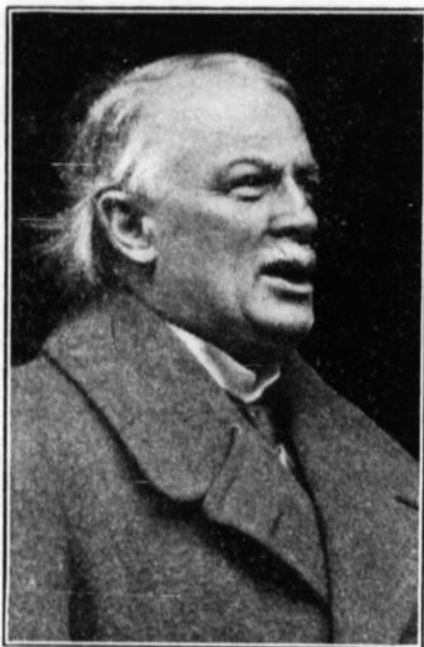
He was just a boy when he began to take an interest in politics and to write in the local paper on free trade, extension of the franchise, trade unionism, the Irish question, and such like topical subjects. He not only believed in home rule for Ireland, but home rule for Wales and Scotland and England. Joseph Chamberlain's social reforms had a great deal of attraction for him; but however much he admired the Birmingham radical he got speedily on the other side of the fence in Chamberlain's imperialistic exploit in South Africa, and its sequence in the campaign for tariff reform and imperial preference.

## The Rights of Dissenters

One of David Lloyd George's first cases after he became a lawyer shows not only the environment of his youth but how that environment made nationalists and liberals, infused men and women with a real spirit of independence and a passion for liberty. It seems hard to believe but less than fifty years ago it was possible for a bigoted incumbent of a parish church to refuse burial in the church grounds, which might be the only burial ground in the district, to nonconformists. The writer has himself seen a funeral thus turned away from a parish church in England. In 1880 a law was passed giving nonconformists the right to burial in the parish churchyard, provided it was the only burial ground in the district. The efforts of a parish priest to beat this law gave David Lloyd George an opportunity to show that not only could he fight but could fight strategically. The case, how-

## *The Idol of Wales, and Fighter from His Schooldays Up Against Tyranny whether of Parish Priest, Squire, Lord or Kaiser---By J. T. Hull*

ever, shows the forces that worked in British politics last century, and which, after the reform of 1867, drove the working classes in the direction of the Liberal party. The demand for religious freedom and religious equality, the passionate resistance to catechism and church discipline in the schools, the refusal to pay tithes and church rates, the right to burial in the parish churchyard, the long drawn out fight over tax-sup-



David Lloyd George

Britain's war premier, who received a magnificent reception from the Canadian people from Montreal to Winnipeg, last week.

ported denominational schools—all these things born of the demand of men to carry out logically the doctrines of the Reformation did more to swell the ranks of the Liberal party than all the electoral or any other kind of political or economic reforms. It was in this arena of sectarian animosities and religious strife, with its alignment of wealth, power, class and privilege, against an emerging democracy, strong in pursuit of liberty, that David Lloyd George received the training which was afterwards to create a real fear in the ranks of the British landed aristocracy.

## In Wrong With Liberals

He was first elected to parliament at a by-election in 1890, scraping in by a bare 18 majority. From the first he was no favorite with the orthodox Liberals although he was elected as a Liberal. His antagonism to the established church brought him into conflict with the Grand Old Man of British politics, William Ewart Gladstone, and opposition to Gladstone was an unpardonable kind of heresy among the Liberals of that day. But Lloyd George was a Welsh dissenter first and a Liberal afterwards. The celebrated Newcastle program, on which the Liberals went to the country in 1892, contained Welsh disestablishment, inserted without any warm approval from Gladstone. The Liberals won and the Welsh members went after redemption of that pledge. The government dodged—and twisted. Gladstone was too astute for the clamorous Welshmen. Rosebery gave way. The Welsh Disestablishment bill was introduced. A Welshman moved an amendment in committee. The government resisted it and came through with a majority of only seven. Rosebery threw up the sponge, Lord Salisbury took office, appealed to the country and came back with a strong majority which the Conservatives held for ten years. Not until 1912 was the Welsh Disestablishment bill passed.

The Liberals had some bitter things to say of Lloyd George and his Welsh colleagues as the result of that effort

to rid Wales of the hated alien church. It was claimed that he was a nationalist first and foremost, and indeed he did try to organize an independent Liberal machine for Wales after the defeat of 1895. It was a failure for the simple reason that only to some of the Welsh Liberals did Liberalism mean nothing more than religious equality and opposition to the established church. Other Liberals stoutly maintained that it was not so much religious equality as pure sectionalism that animated men like Mr. George, and that religious equality among many of the nonconformists meant only the extent to which they themselves were prepared to go in the direction of equality.

## Against the Landlords

In 1896, the Tories introduced a bill reducing certain local taxes on the occupier of land used for agricultural purposes only. Agriculture was in a bad way and the bill was a measure of relief. Lloyd George and some of the Liberals fought the measure tooth and nail, on the ground that the relief would go ultimately to the landlord. They protested and obstructed; they defied the chair. They were finally suspended. Twenty-five years later he was to relieve agriculture by measures precisely identical in principle, but in the interval he had stirred up the landed interests of England as no other statesman before him had done, and had finally come to work in harness with them, and possibly to like a lot of them.

## The Boer War

How he threw himself into a moral crusade against the South African war is well known. He was thoroughly convinced that the war was brought about by bungling statesmanship joined to straight imperialistic designs. He did not, however, break with the imperialistic Liberals, like Asquith and Grey, although when the war was all over, and the Tories had been defeated in a general election, rumor had it that there was quite a scrap in getting the anti and the pro-imperialists together in the Liberal cabinet. The Liberals got all the credit for generosity when South Africa was given self-government, but honesty demands recognition of the fact that Lloyd George risked not only his political future, but his very life (he was bludgeoned at Bangor, and saved from a mob by policemen at Birmingham, and was burnt in effigy in his own constituency), in speaking out for that justice for the Boer which he was only to receive when the passions of war had died away.

The Chamberlain tariff reform movement, begun in 1903, served more to throw Lloyd George into the intensive study of social reform in general than to bring him out as the champion of free trade. Free trader, of course, he was, and he did some speechifying on the subject, but his free trade speeches lack the fire, the energy, the pep, that made him the apostle of religious and national liberty. And, as time was also to show, he was no doctrinaire free trader; when it seemed expedient he showed little compunction in throwing the whole free trade doctrine overboard, even while still claiming to accept free trade in principle.

## A Minister

In 1906, the Liberals were successful in a general election, and the Balfour administration which died of inanition was decently interred. Campbell Bannerman made Lloyd George president of the board of trade, and the new president set about making the post something more than a mere sinecure. In 1908 he toured Germany and got some pointers on the national insurance system and old age pensions, also some insight into German swelled-headedness. In the same year Sir Henry Campbell-

Bannerman resigned. There was another rumpus on the inside among the imperialist and the anti-imperialist Liberals, but the imperialist Asquith came out as prime minister, and he made the anti-imperialist, Lloyd George, his chancellor of the exchequer.

## The 1909 Budget

The new chancellor had to face deficit, and he proposed to raise money by means that gave him as much notoriety and brought as much abuse as his crusade against the Boer War. He went out looking for "hen-roosts to rob," and his 1909 budget became known as the robber budget. He raised the income tax, inheritance taxes and stamp taxes. He took bigger toll of the liquor trade, and he made a beginning in the taxation of the unearned increment of land. He had talked land reform for years. He saw in land monopoly the bulwark of privilege, the mainstay of that squirearchy which, with the village parson, he had been fighting since his school days. The taxation of land values and land reform had been in the Liberal platform for 20 years. They were in the Newcastle platform along with Welsh Church disestablishment. Lloyd George was consistent; he had helped to wreck the Liberals in 1895 by insisting that they live up to their platform upon redemption of the Welsh Church disestablishment pledge; he now set out to make them fight for land values taxation and land reform, and, truth to say, some of them had no heart for the fight. The House of Lords threw out the budget and the government appealed to the country.

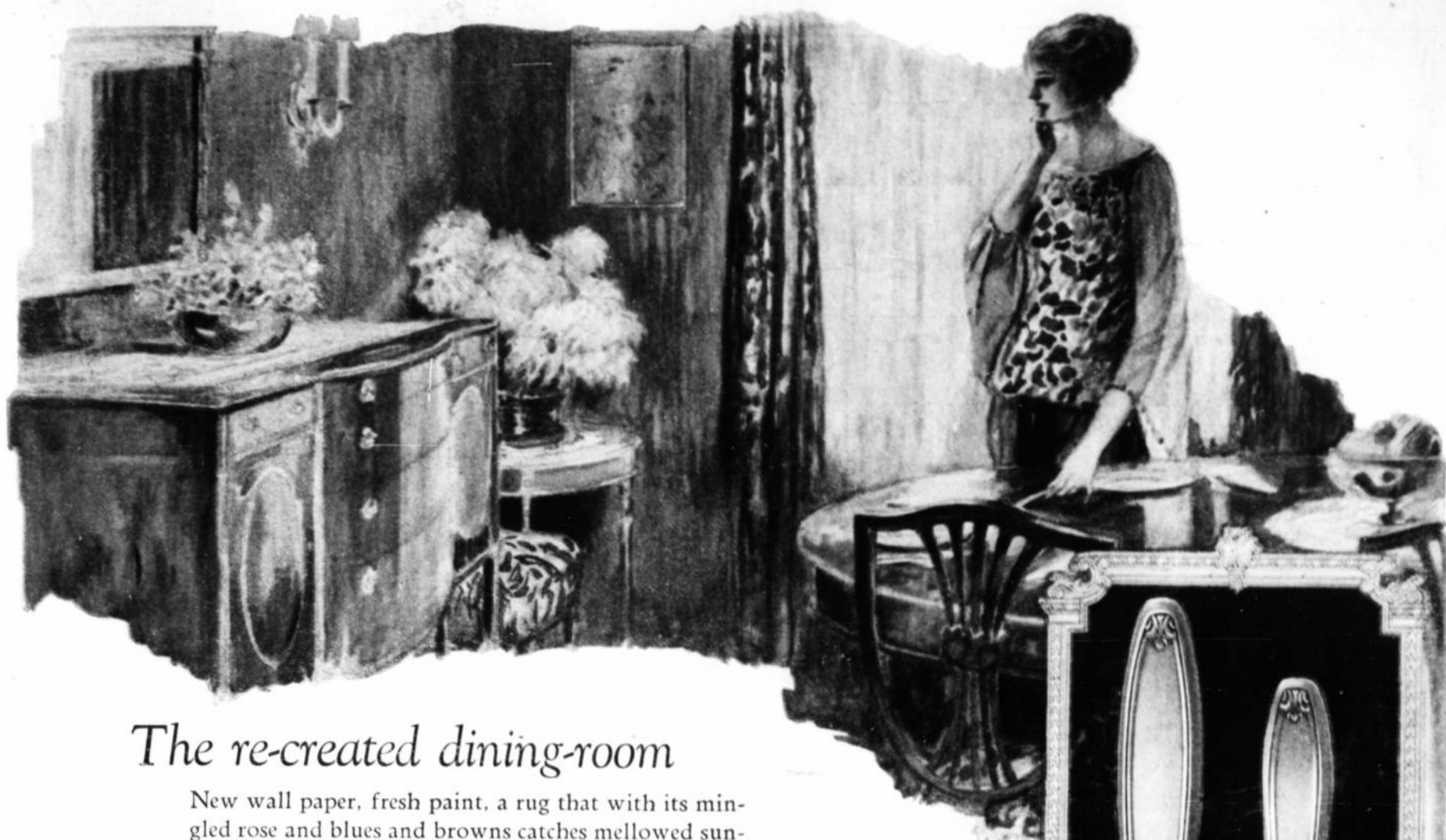
The election campaign was one of the hottest the United Kingdom had seen. The Conservatives exerted themselves to the utmost to secure a verdict which would put Lloyd George and his band of reforming radicals where they would be less of a menace to the privileges of the landed aristocracy, that class which reaped where it had not sown, and enjoyed where others had labored. It was in essence a referendum; the electors had to decide between democracy and right, aristocracy and privilege.

## Crimping the Lords

The result was disappointing to the Liberals. Compared with the election of 1906 they lost 103 seats, and Labor lost 12. But they still had a majority in the House, and though some weak-kneed brethren wanted to drop the fight the government went on with the celebrated parliament bill, limiting the powers of the House of Lords. In the midst of the scrap, King Edward the Seventh died. An effort was made to reach an understanding between Lords and Commons on the questions at issue between them, but it was a failure. Another election took place in December, 1910. It was practically a referendum on the parliament bill. The result was practically identical with that of the previous January. The people had answered the protagonists of place and privilege definitely and positively. They had endorsed taxation of the unearned increment, land reform and asserted the supremacy of the House of Commons.

It was a great victory for Lloyd George. It would be pleasant if it could be recorded that Lloyd George never went back on the things he stood for in that great struggle. For his impatience with democratic procedure the war strain may be legitimately pleaded. Democratic forms of government are ill-suited to the concentrated control and direction needed by war. No such excuse can be pleaded for his calm acquiescence in the sweeping from the statute book by a government of which he was the head, of the land taxation reforms secured in that struggle with the Lords in 1910. It is true that, when the last vestige of the fruits of that victory were abolished a few months ago by the present government, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the hope that the principle would be revived in some future legislation, but the spirit which carried the fight into the very citadel





## The re-created dining-room

New wall paper, fresh paint, a rug that with its mingled rose and blues and browns catches mellowed sunlight through crisp window draperies. Furniture that Messrs. Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite might not blush to claim. And yet, something lacking! Some barrenness on the sideboard; and the table, set for dinner, not quite in tone with all the rest. Not enough silverware or the right kind of pieces—that was it! She must get new silverware!

## Is your home adequately supplied with silverware?

IN that last, swift glance at the table set for dinner perhaps you, too, have been conscious that the rich beauty of *enough* silverware was lacking. You have realized the important part that the soft gleam of silver plays in the furnishing of a room, quite aside from the utilitarian need for it in serving all meals smoothly. Yet you despaired of providing all the pieces you knew you ought to have.

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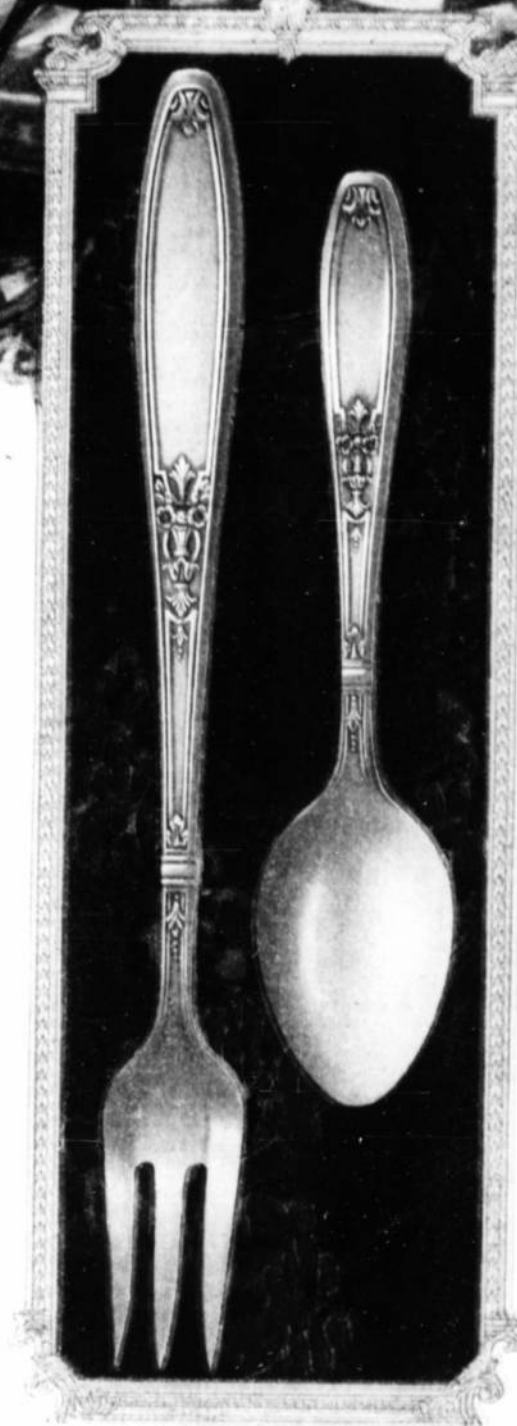
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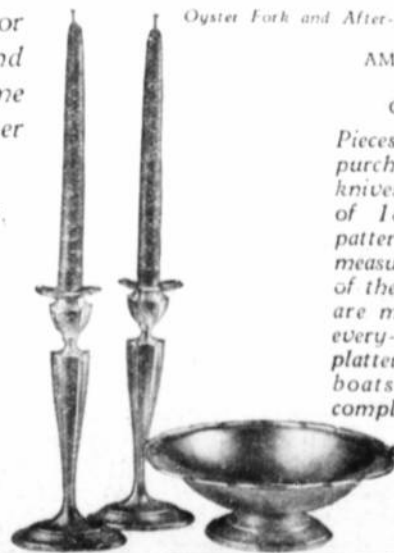
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# Why Some Flocks Don't Pay

By Prof. M. C. Herner

GOING about the country from one farm to the other gives me a good opportunity to see a large number of very good flocks of hens that are making money for their owners, and also quite a few farms where the "old hen" is still asked to "shift for herself," and where hens "don't pay anyway."

When one sees crop failures both partial and total, and sees some farmers in those districts depending on their hens to carry them over and other farmers in the same district who have no time for the hens, one is inclined to think the lesson is hard indeed to learn. One sees flocks where there are lots of winter eggs, where the hens are fed right, housed right and bred right to produce eggs and to produce a good crop of market chickens; and then again one sees the flock with nothing but a hard-luck story from beginning to end. All the difference between system and lack of system; between care and attention and no attention at all.

This is a grain-growing country, and that poultry must and always will be a sideline—we would not have it otherwise even if we could—but the fact remains that it can be made a very paying sideline at but little expense. I am not going to advocate spending a lot of money on poultry. Money is scarce, times are hard and my intention is to point the way to using what our farmers now have to the best advantage and if possible make it pay.

I recall a "poultry raising for profit competition," where the winner had a cheap poultry house, where all the light, fresh air and ventilation came in through the door, and that door was hanging only on one hinge. I do not advocate this, but the point is that it may be possible to do a good deal better with the things now on hand than we are doing.

## "Getting Out From Under"

First of all many of our farmers have failed to see the need of finishing their poultry product before marketing it. It is sometimes said that the manufacturer is "soaking" you for everything you buy, so why not try to do a little manufacturing on your own farm and fatten every chicken and turkey before you sell? You can't lose any money at it, and you have a great chance to get back at the other fellow. Besides this, if you go a little further and kill and prepare those chickens and turkeys at home the product is in just the same stage as those tinned goods and clothing you buy.

Another thing, you say express rates are terribly high, so ship dead instead of alive, they'll go cheaper. Incidentally you will take a "whack" at the middleman if you think he has been getting the best of you. Dead poultry does not shrink nearly as much as those shipped alive, so you will be better satisfied when you compare your weights with those the buyer gives you at his end.

The equipment needed for fattening costs next to nothing. It is just a question of having enough time to do the work.

Time is worth money, but for every chicken and turkey fattened, killed and dressed at home you are making money, so maybe it is just a question of whether you can make as much money fattening chickens and turkeys as you can at some other work. It is well known that for every chick-

ken sent off the farm alive and not fattened the farmer is losing not less than fifteen cents, and on turkeys a good deal more than this.

It is easy to learn how to fatten, and easy also to learn how to kill, pluck and prepare poultry for market. Each year we see a whole class of boys without any experience whatever do both the fattening and killing and make a great success of it. The work is simple, and it means turning a neglected and unconsidered line of work from a losing game to one of the best paying branches of work on the farm.

## The Egg-Producing Business

In going about and culling farm flocks I certainly have a good chance to see what our farmers have in the way of good layers, and the big chance they are losing for making more money out of eggs. Not that there are so many good layers in these flocks because about one-third to one-half can be culled out as poor ones, but among the good layers there usually are hens that would make good breeders for building up a heavy laying strain. Were these used and mated with good cockerels the average egg yield could easily be increased twenty-five per cent. in two or three years. Poor layers eat more than they are worth, so by culling and breeding a heavy laying strain is soon established. Along with this should go early hatching to get pullets for winter laying.

Too many farm flocks don't lay at all, all winter long, just when eggs are selling at the best price. Winter eggs are worth about two or three times as much as summer eggs, so whatever can be done to get winter eggs will mean dollars and cents. It may cost a little more and mean a little more work to get pullets to lay in the winter, but all this will be well paid for.

Summer eggs are usually low in price but even with eggs selling at 13 to 15 cents a dozen the poultry keeper is not losing any money if the hens have also given a good winter egg yield. But if hens average only 75 to 80 eggs per hen the farmer is losing money to sell at this price. If the average runs up to over 100 per hen, he can break even and whatever they lay over and above this will be actual profit.

## Factory Principles

The same thing holds good here again as with the manufacturer. The larger his output the lower the cost of production. If he turns out ten thousand articles of the same kind he can do it cheaper per article than if he turns out only one thousand. The same with hens, the more eggs they lay the cheaper they can be produced. This is the biggest argument, from a business standpoint, for breeding, selecting and feeding and housing for higher egg production.

Now as to the losses from disease. With the system of poultry keeping as we find it on many farms, it is no wonder that the death rate in fowls is so high. No extra outlay is required to give the hens the care necessary to keep

them healthy. We stated that a good deal could be done without spending a cent more for housing and equipment, but if this is attempted there will have to be some system to it.

It is probably lack of system in the work that lays the foundation for disease to a certain extent at least. Filthy drinking water, dirty methods of feeding, and carelessness in daily practice are responsible for disease. None of us would think of leaving the manure in the horse or cow stable till it was a foot or so deep and yet many poultry roosts get but one cleaning a year. Filth breeds disease and vermin, and soon we find the hens lousy, and the house overrun with red mites. These pests sap the vitality of the hens and egg production is cut down. In their weakened condition and in a filthy house disease soon gets a start in such flocks, and before we realize it what little profit there might have been under these conditions is cut out by the losses.

Every hen that dies represents a loss of so much actual cash. There may be only a hen today and another next week, but by the end of the year ten or fifteen hens lost means a pretty heavy loss.

## A Heart-to-Heart Talk For Men

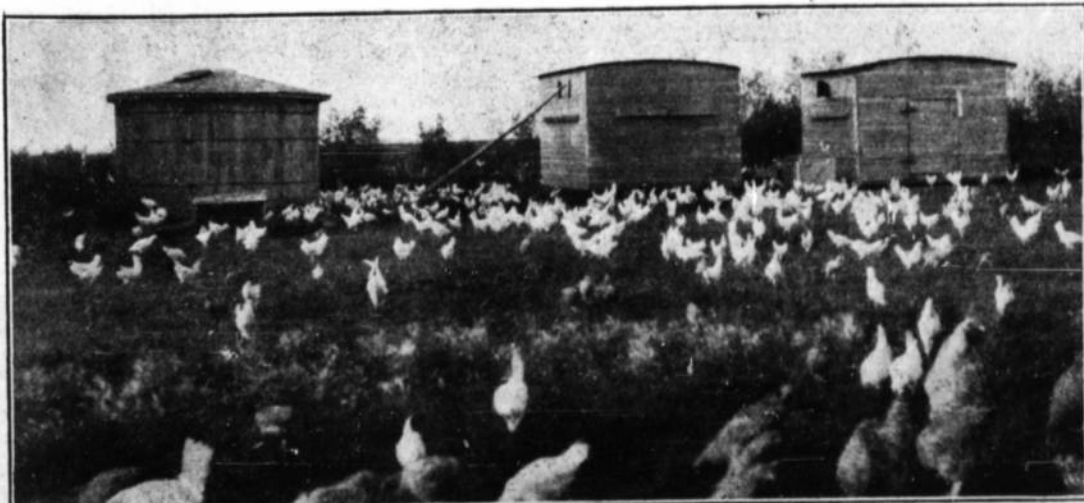
The three things here discussed are the three most important factors in poultry keeping for profit. Now then, what about it? Who is going to do the work this program calls for? On too many farms the women have to shoulder all the poultry work, and in many cases such things as getting straw for the hen-house, hauling away the manure and getting the feed which is work for the men to do, is like drawing teeth.

On almost every farm where hens pay we find the men taking just as much interest in the poultry as the women, although the women may do nearly all the work, but what the men do is not begrudged anyway. On one farm where they have an income of \$100 a month from their hens the man is just as keen as the woman of the house, and he is all the better farmer for being interested in the chickens. He figures that an hour spent on the hens is worth just as much as an hour spent on any other of his farm work. He has time or finds time to look after the hens.

It seems the time has come when all our better class farmers spend a certain amount of time each day with their poultry, the same as with their other lines of farm work, and evidently it pays them all right. Most farm women realize that there is money in their poultry but it seems that on too many farms they have to spend too much time trying to convince the men to think the same way, with the result that they lose heart more or less in trying to make their flocks pay against adverse conditions, and on the face of indifference and a general lack of interest and all that goes with it.

However, there is much to be optimistic over. A better day is coming—a day when a dollar from the hens is just as good as a dollar from wheat or anything else. We believe that there

are 100 cents in it even if it comes from chickens and comes in coppers rather than in nickels. Better flocks, more eggs, better houses and better care are sufficient evidence on many farms now that the hen is holding her own in seasons of rain and drought and in seasons of hail, rust and pest.



The Flock at Eden Grove Farm, Unity, Sask.

Mr. Urquhart says of the above flock: "I use some of my granaries for brooder houses in the summer when they are empty. By the time the crop is ready to go into them the birds are ready to move into the laying houses. I raised over 1,200 birds this way in 1922, and had very good success. I have trees round on four sides, which enclose 10 acres fenced off into yards for stock, garden and free range for the birds."

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## Grading-Up Sheep

*Supt. Reed of Lacombe Experimental Farm Relates Experience with Different Breeds of Rams in Raising Excellence of Flock*

**A**T some time or other during the last ten years every one of the older western experimental farms have carried on a demonstration of grading up a mongrel flock of sheep by the continued use of rams of one breed. The general practice has been to buy about 100 range ewes, predominantly Merino in breeding, as a foundation. After about four crosses the progeny assume the appearance of pure-breds. The rate of improvement is not the same with all breeds: uniformity is not stamped on the graded flock as quickly by some breeds of rams as by others, due in some cases to the greater prepotency of the improving blood, and in other cases, influenced no doubt by the individual excellence of the sires employed.

Supt. Reed, of the Lacombe Farm, at the time of this report, had one of the largest breeding flocks to be found on any of the government farms, and he places in a helpful way an estimate of the relative usefulness of the various breeds for grading-up purposes. His report reads:

"While this grading-up experiment has not been carried on long enough to warrant the drawing of any very definite conclusions, some things are apparent and worthy of record. The following is a synopsis of the outstanding features insofar as the individual breeds have been noted up to the present:

### Cheviots

"The outstanding feature about the Cheviots is their uniformity, both in regard to breed type and conformation. The ewes, wethers and lambs are strikingly even for type, size, condition, and fleece. There are fewer 'ill sheep' among the Cheviots than in most of the other breeds. They are ideal mutton sheep for this western country, where a small, compact carcass is desired. The Cheviots are all blocky, low-set, well-fleshed sheep, and the yearling wethers are a model in this respect. They are naturally a breed of sheep that are easily managed, and make excellent range sheep, as they invariably come in from the range in good condition. Because of their erect ears, white faces and striking carriage, they are the first to be noticed in the band.

### Leicesters

The Leicesters are a good type of sheep for mutton. They maintain their size well, and they also are remarkably uniform in appearance, size and conformation. They, however, are somewhat deceiving because of their coat of long wool. They appear the largest in the bunch, but on the scales they do not weigh out as well as some of the more compact breeds. The Leicesters are very true to type in the second and third crosses, and their weakness lies in their wool, which is too open for this cold climate. Snow drifts into their fleece too easily, and for sheep running in the open, this is a serious drawback. However, the Leicesters are a fine-looking, big sheep, very stately in carriage, and make an excellent mutton sheep.

### Hampshires

"The Hampshires are the heaviest sheep of all, and naturally this would be expected, as they are one of the heaviest of the Down breeds. They have a heavy, close coat of wool, which is much in their favor. As a breed they have not the uniformity of the Cheviots or Leicesters. There are more poor sheep

among the Hampshires and the lambs are not as strong and active as they should be. There are quite a few losses among the young lambs. Because of their wool, their size and prolificacy, the Hampshires are a good general-purpose sheep, well adapted to the climate. They do particularly well in the feed lot.

### Oxfords

"The Oxfords class well along with the Hampshires in that they have size, a good fleece and stand up well in this cold climate. They are more hardy than the Hampshires, and fewer of them go wrong than among the latter. They are becoming a very popular breed and rightly so. They do well on the range and in the feed lot, though they do not give the same impression of uniformity noticed among the Cheviots and Leicesters.

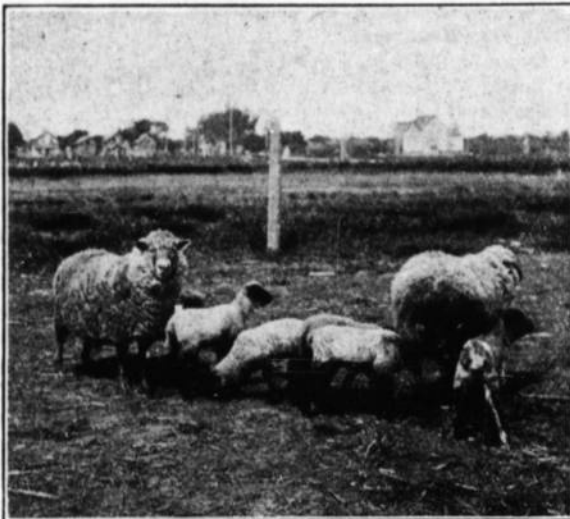
### Shropshires

"The Shropshires are the smallest of all the breeds, being beaten by the Cheviots, which are naturally a smaller breed. Some of the lack of size may be credited to the type of bucks used, as they have not always been as large as is desirable. One year a pair of ram lambs were used, which is not good practice. The Shropshires have had more culling than any other breed because they are the most numerous, and now present a very even appearance. Among the lambs and wethers, however, they lack uniformity, both in size and breed type. There are a number of misfits in size, coloring and conformation. They fall down in size under range conditions, but the lambs and wethers feed up with the heavier breeds. Their domesticated nature and close dense fleece are very much in their favor.

### Corriedales

"Up to the present the place of the Corriedale is the most doubtful of all the breeds. It has many good, along with some quite derogatory, points. The quality of the fleece is an outstanding feature. It is very fine and dense, and a very high percentage always grades as a fine, medium-staple wool. The Corriedale excels in quality and flavor of its mutton, though it may not give as high a dressing percentage as do some of the other breeds. As a breed they are, in the words of the shepherd, a 'slow breed'; that is, they are accustomed by nature to living in enclosures in which they wander and feed at will. Consequently, on the range they are not as aggressive as they might be and suffer accordingly. It is believed that were they kept in a band by themselves, they would appear to better advantage and would do much better. A large number of lambs came very weak, and the Corriedale lambs suffered the highest percentage of loss. There are quite a number of mediocre sheep among them, though some are outstandingly good. One lamb in particular came off the range weighing 90 pounds."

It should not be necessary to add that conclusions which would be final at Lacombe, and Mr. Reed does not even make that claim for the above, would not necessarily be true for a set of conditions different from those in Northern Alberta. Sheep, more than any other class of farm animal, respond to influences of soil, water and general living conditions. The rise of so many distinct breeds within the confines of the British Isles illustrates the point.



These two grade Hampshire ewes in the grading-up experiment on the Morden Experimental Farm, raised three lambs each.

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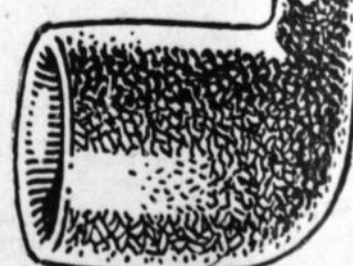
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# What's Wrong with the Farm?

Can a Man Make a Living on a Farm?—By H. S. Arkell,  
Dominion Livestock Commissioner

**T**HIS question is fundamental. It suggests the most important problem in Canada today. Around it turn or must turn all issues of agricultural policy. It lies at the root of all arguments on tariffs, credits, transportation rates or marketing organizations. It is occupying the attention of the press, of governments and of every important public institution. Upon it depend the direction and extent of immigration development. More important than all, because more vital to national prosperity, it is the question which is causing grave, frequently bitter, anxiety to the farmer himself. What is the answer?

The answer is yes and no. It is being done, successfully and satisfactorily, in Canada and in every province in Canada. It is also being made a failure of, woefully and pitifully, in every province in Canada. The one represents good farming the other the reverse. That is the answer. What is the reason?

The fact is that success or failure is dependent in the end upon the farmer himself. No economic argument can alter this one inevitable truth. Before all else farming is a business, and when carried on in a business way, coupled with thrift and hard work, it can be made a real success. When otherwise, it cannot. No fiscal policy, no credit propaganda, no transportation rebate or marketing organization will of themselves take the place of individual business ability or enable the farmer to make a profit out of a product that the market does not want, or sold at a time that the consumer does not require it. The production of poorly-bred stock, the ruinous liquidation of unfinished cattle during the fall months, the wintering of calves on no other feed or shelter than what can be had on the open prairie, the sale of thick, fat, overweight hogs, the maintenance of a dairy herd that is neither fed nor bred to give milk, the marketing of untrimmed, unfinished, ill-bred lambs, the production of eggs from a mongrel poultry flock, the attempt to farm without livestock, the growing of wheat without rotation of crops, the pursuit of specialized farming without the safeguard of a side-line—these are some of the fundamental reasons making for failure in Canadian agriculture.

## Milk Scale Proof

Some illustrations will be pertinent. As compared with the usually accepted average milk yield of 4,000 pounds per cow, per annum, there is a herd of 61 cows in British Columbia which yielded last year an average of 15,491 pounds of milk per cow, testing 3.72 per cent. butter-fat. This record represented an increase of 1,563 pounds of milk per cow over the previous year's production. Practically all these cattle, other than bulls, were bred on the place. The Canadian average does not pay the cost of the cow's feed. The British Columbia herd pays a handsome profit over all expenses. Even mid-way between the extremes there is room for sound, successful commercial dairying.

During 1922, Canada marketed approximately 70 per cent. of its cattle crop for the year during the fall months; 75 per cent. of this number was unfinished or of inferior quality. This indiscriminate liquidation forced prices down to an average in Western Canada, except for best feeder or butcher bullocks, of from two and a half to three and a half cents per pound. This situation was caused partly by drought, but mostly by poor breeding; by lack of provision for winter feeding, and by lack of understanding of what the market required and when it required it. From whatever cause, the production and sale of cattle under such conditions, was a decidedly unprofitable business to their owners. Moreover, this situation was not peculiar to 1922, but is in accordance with the custom followed for many years past.

## Profited by Usual Spread

On the other hand, numbers of men in both Western and Eastern Canada

took advantage of the situation by purchasing feeders, or held their cattle back for winter feeding, and almost without exception, at least, when the feeding was well done, made handsome profits through the sale of these cattle in the spring. Seven and seven and a half cents was a common price for good cattle in Western Canada, and even eight cents was paid as far west as Edmonton. Proportionately higher prices were paid in Toronto and western Ontario. Further, the cattle so fed were exactly what was wanted for our home market and for the British export trade.

Men are similarly making money out of horses even under present conditions. Sheep and hog-raising, particularly when market requirements were consulted, have proven unusually profitable during the past year, and if sanely followed, a permanent outlet is assured. Again, people who have bred hens which would lay eggs have made extraordinary returns during the past year. One breeder in Quebec increased his flock production by proper methods from 85 eggs per bird in 1920, to 128 eggs per bird in 1921, and to 140 eggs per

bird in 1922. A poultry woman in Alberta with a capital outlay in 1919 of \$40, made a net profit the first year of \$197, and now has one of the most profitable breeding flocks in that province.

## In a Foreign Settlement

If space permitted, instance after instance of a similar character could be given. In large sections of the country, prosperity has followed the adoption of sane business principles in farming. More than this, many backward districts, where much hardship had existed, have found the way, with a little direction and assistance, to obtain successful profits in the different lines of farming. A Ruthenian settlement near Edmonton, is an excellent example of this. The last three years have seen in this community, new poultry houses erected, scrub cattle eliminated, a marketable type of pigs and sheep produced, and comfortable livings being made by considerable numbers of these uneducated immigrants who are now rapidly developing into loyal Canadian citizens.

Business efficiency on the farm is fundamental to the making of a successful living. Lack of it is the primary source of failure. It is true that farmers have been obliged to operate under serious handicaps in the way of unwieldy credits, an unnecessary costly distribution system, a marketing policy that has too often failed to provide the

proper premium for quality, together with other disadvantages that might easily be mentioned. Nothing will serve to correct these evils so quickly, however, as sound commercial management on the individual farm. Substantial improvement is already being made in the major marketing problems, with respect to wool, eggs, hogs, lambs and cattle, but permanent progress can only be effected as proper business methods are more widely adopted by the farmer himself. This is the only sure way to individual and national success.—Canadian Countryman.

## Tip for Hog Shippers

The continued growth of co-operative shipping is developing a situation in the hog market at the Winnipeg yards that merits the attention of producers.

After a car load of hogs belonging all to one party is graded, the different cuts are weighed one by one, selects, thick smooths, etc., etc., four or five weighings completing the work. The weighing of a co-operatively-owned car load is a much more intricate process. If there are, say, ten owners, and each has on the average three grades of pigs, there will have to be thirty weighings. The Guide is credibly informed that some co-operative car loads take an hour to weigh. The demands this makes on personnel and equipment may readily be realized, and a continuance



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of this will mean enlarged staff and facilities, part of which will have to be charged to the producer directly.

A very simple arrangement, where the facilities exist at the point of shipment, is to weigh and grade the hogs before they are loaded. After grading at the stock yards, all the pigs of one grade may then go over the scale together, and from comparison with the records kept of the weighing at the point of origin, a fair division may be made among the co-operating shippers, the shrinkage being prorated.

The advantage of this may be further seen from the fact that the breaks on the stock yard scale are ten pounds. That is to say they are graduated 200, 210, 220, etc. If a hog weighs 209 pounds and he has to be weighed separately, he goes over the scale as 200 pounds. The apparent shrinkage on a lot that has to undergo many weighings is, therefore, unbelievably high. Country weighings which eliminate small cuts save this shrinkage.

### Local Influence of Breeders

The extent to which one good breeder can influence the quality of commercial livestock in his community is well exemplified by some figures which have been taken from the records of the public markets division of the livestock branch.

A. Shoemaker has been breeding Yorkshire hogs for some time at Grandview and has succeeded in converting a large number of his fellow-citizens to his view. Consequently, Grandview is earning a very enviable reputation for the quality of the bacon hogs coming from that point, a reputation which is fortified by a substantially higher average payment per pound from the packing houses.

The neighboring district of Dauphin has drifted in the matter of hog breeding policy. Good hogs come out of Dauphin, but it has not become a matter of community interest.

	Dauphin	Grandview
Total hogs shipped.....	501	1,158
Total selects .....	20	258
Per cent. selects .....	4.9%	22.2%
Thick smooths .....	317	560
Per cent. thick smooths.....	63.2%	48.3%
Heavies .....	65	151
Per cent. heavies .....	12.8%	13.7%
Shops .....	29	25
Per cent. shops.....	5.7%	2.1%
Feeders .....	24	102
Per cent. feeders.....	4.7%	8.8%

Total value.....\$8,940.91 \$20,604.98

### Cattle Pool Progress

George Armstrong, senior partner of the livestock commission firm of Armstrong, Whitten and Crabbe, at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, has joined the livestock department staff of United Grain Growers Limited, at St. Boniface, for the purpose of assisting in the handling of pool cattle. The volume of cattle handled by the pool has been increasing to such an extent as to make necessary this addition to the organization. Over thirty thousand head of cattle passed through the pool during the months of July, August and September. This continued growth in the extent of business handled is clear evidence that shippers in increasing numbers are recognizing that co-operative selling is the best method available to them of marketing their cattle.

### \$1.08 Sells the Bull

When Hugh W. Jones, Wood River, Alta., decided to sell a Red Poll bull, he sent us a little 13 word ad, asking us to run it twice. In a very short time he wrote us as follows:

"My Red Poll bull sold with the first ad. What's more our customer is satisfied. I will surely try again."

The results proved very gratifying to this advertiser. If you have anything to sell profit by Mr. Jones' experience and waste no money experimenting, but try the proven way of selling your surplus stock, products or farm equipment. Early fall buyers are ready to buy cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, poultry, seeds, farm lands, equipment, etc., and each week 75,000 of them are looking over the Farmers' Market Place for listings. Send in your ad. at once. Read the instructions on the classified page in the back of this and every issue of The Guide.

# New Aspects of Livestock Feeding

*Abortion and Other Diseases Due to Lack of Proper Elements in Ration—By Dr. George H. Conn*

IT was taught, up until recent years, that any ration containing the required amounts of carbohydrates, fats and proteins, providing they were of a soluble kind, was all that was required for nutrition of the animal's body. By chance we discovered of late years that there were other food substances that were necessary for growth, maintenance and development, particularly of young animals. These discoveries promise to revolutionize the entire feeding industry, especially of young animals, as well as breeding stock.

Several years ago the question of vitamins was unheard of. There was no attention paid to any such substances, nor was it thought there was anything needed excepting the usual carbohydrates, fats and proteins. The discovery of these food substances brought out the fact that, for successful growth and reproduction in all man-

attributed to the fact that such lands are low in mineral matter or ash, and for that reason crops from such soil do not contain the usual amount of these substances.

### Good News for Western Canada

Breeders have recognized that hays and other forages grown on lands that are rich in limestone and the other necessary mineral elements will produce much better results with the herd than will those forages grown on sour or acid soils that lack the necessary amount of limestone. It has been long known that limestone regions produced a superior class of livestock.

### Abortion and the Ration

Another noticeable fact with cattle has also been observed which leads us to believe that the question of nutrition plays much more of a part with the breeding ability of our animals than



This porker does not worry much about scientific feeding problems. Whenever he is hungry he runs squealing after the roan cow, which has adopted him. She then settles down and piggy has his meal. Picture taken at Clover Bar, Alta., and sent to The Guide by A. E. Attewell.

ner of livestock, that certain substances were necessary and must be supplied in some form in the rations. This has opened new fields for investigation and research, and, as has been the case with all such discoveries, the vitamin principle has been greatly overworked and, no doubt, a reaction will soon set in, which will hinder the progress that might otherwise be made for the next few years. There is no question but that vitamins are very essential for all kinds of animals, but just at the present time we have no knowledge as to just what we can expect from their use, nor can we determine just whether or not we can supply them from a commercial source with any satisfaction or profit.

### Importance of Mineral Matter

In addition to the question of vitamins, there is still another recent discovery in the science of animal feeding which promises to bring about just as radical changes in our feeding practices. I refer to the question of mineral matter or ash.

It has been known for many years that the feeding of cereal grains and other substances low in mineral matter or ash was not only uneconomical but in many cases was dangerous. Very little thought was given to this question, but of late years the conclusion has been reached by the leading nutrition experts that this was due to the low mineral matter or ash content of such feed. Practically all grains and carbohydrate feeds are low in mineral matter or ash, while the protein feeds are usually rich in them. This accounts for the fact that protein feeds and protein supplements have met with such universal success in the usual feeding practices.

We have known for years that livestock thrive much better in certain sections of the country than they do in others, and we could not account for this as due to climatic conditions, but a study of soil conditions, and the mineral content of the plant life of these sections has brought out the fact that such regions are particularly rich in limestone and other mineral salts that can be utilized by plant life. Breeding diseases and other livestock diseases which could be attributed to a deficiency in the feed consumed have increased with alarming rapidity throughout the older farming sections. This can be

generally thought. Cattle that are fitted for show and which are usually fed for high condition are found frequently to be poor breeders and in many cases even to be sterile. This can be accounted for from the fact that these animals consume too large amounts of carbohydrates and fats, and not enough protein, and in this manner their reproductive organs become weakened and are no longer able to function in a normal manner. Men who have shown cattle for a number of years have experienced this difficulty very often, and this is one of the drawbacks in the showing business. If it were possible to bring these animals to high condition and in so doing feed them greater quantities of protein feeds and mineral matter, it would, no doubt, be possible to get away from much of the breeding trouble in such animals.

It has been demonstrated very conclusively that it is possible to produce abortion and other breeding diseases due to a lack of the proper feeding elements being included in the animal's ration. The University of Wisconsin, in some tests on several years ago, demonstrated quite conclusively that certain rations would not enable the animal to successfully reproduce its kind. Yet these same rations, according to our usual feeding standards, were balanced.

It was thought for a time that this was due to the fact that certain vitamins were not present in sufficient quantities, but it was determined later that this was not the trouble at all, but that the real trouble was the lack of sufficient mineral matter or ash in their rations.

One thing that would lead us to believe that the question of nutrition is playing a primary part in the causation of abortion and other serious breeding conditions is the fact that this condition has been spreading continually during the last quarter of a century and has not responded to the usual sanitary measures that have enabled us to control other conditions of a somewhat similar nature. This condition has increased in severity in those sections where the land has been farmed for a great number of years and where the production of dairy cattle has increased from year to year.

It is a noticeable fact that this condition does not affect the ordinary farm herd where production is light with the

same severity that it does high-producing herds in which the animals are bred up for the highest possible production. This fact has been noticed by men who have high-producing herds and very few, if any of them, ever escape these breeding troubles for any great length of time. It seems at this time that the only solution, or at least a partial solution, of this trouble is going to be in the question of nutrition or better feeding practices.

### Germ Theory Inadequate Explanation

Advocates of the specific germ theory of abortion contend that nutrition does not play a part in the causation of this disease, but all evidence up to this time indicates that this condition could not go on as it has been doing unless some other causative factor was working to bring about the results that we find in these high-producing herds. While we believe that infection plays a considerable part in abortion in a sense, we do not believe in the specific germ theory alone but rather a mixed infection and that it is secondary to the primary cause, which we look upon as a faulty ration.

It is an established fact that many of our high-producing cows, after making large records, breed only with considerable difficulty, if at all, and it has also been noticed in many cases that they do not produce live, vigorous young. It has also been observed that many of these cows at the freshening time will frequently die from very simple, and what are ordinarily looked upon as very ordinary conditions, not being serious enough to cause much alarm. Both of these facts indicate very clearly to the thinking breeder that the lack of some elements in the rations that the animal has consumed are, no doubt, responsible for this condition, and, from what experimental and practical evidence we can gather up to this time we can attribute it to nothing else other than the lack of mineral matter.

While the use of mineral matter supplements for animal feeding is comparatively a recent practice, its reception by the better informed breeders indicates that it is going to play a very important part in livestock feeding in the years to come. There is no question in my mind that this practice is going to be as universal in the course of the next few years as that of feeding high-protein supplements to livestock. Every bit of evidence that can be brought to mind along this subject indicates that it is the only practice that offers any possibility of solving many of our breeding problems that are bothering us at this time. While the experimental work to date has been very limited, and we are not able in terms of experimental data to point out all of the advantages of this practice, yet practical results and experience are proving daily that such a practice is not only wise but economical as well, and, in addition to this it offers the only possibility that we have at this time of controlling many serious conditions that are confronting the breeder at this time.—The Holstein-Friesian Register.

Nobody has more poor relatives than a scrub bull.



Putting the potato crop in temporary storage on a Manitoba farm



# Cleaning Grass and Clover Seed

By Prof. L. E. Kirk, Field Husbandry Department,  
Saskatchewan University

**T**HE cleaning of grass and clover seed with a fanning mill is somewhat difficult, because the seed is comparatively small or light in weight. Weed seeds which are present are frequently not very different from the grass or clover seed, which makes their removal difficult.

It is, therefore, necessary to have special sieves and the air blast must be carefully regulated. Other things to be kept in mind are the speed at which the mill is run, the rate of feeding, and the slope of the sieves. Fairly good work can be done with any of the common fanning mills when proper sieves are available and when the seed is not put through too fast.

"The more haste the less speed" is a saying that is particularly applicable to the cleaning of grass and clover seed. The removal of light and shrivelled seed is chiefly performed by the air blast. The force of the wind is regulated by opening or shutting the side boards and by varying the speed of the mill. When cleaning grass seed it is usually necessary to close the side boards completely. The blast can also be lessened or increased by the one who is turning the mill. It pays to remove as much of the light and shrunken seed as possible, even though some of the good seed is necessarily blown over with it.

## What Sieves to Get

To be fully equipped for cleaning grass and clover seed a complete set of sieves is necessary. These would include a series of perforated zinc sieves with holes ranging from 1/12 to 1/22 inch in size; also three or four with oblong holes and a few made of wire mesh. Very few fanning mills are thus equipped, nor is it always easy to obtain sieves that are suited to the purpose. The expense of a full set is also considerable.

Since western rye grass, brome grass, sweet clover and alfalfa, are the main crops requiring special attention at the present time it would obviously be an advantage if a few sieves could be purchased that would do the work of cleaning with average samples of seed. This is found to be quite possible. Sometimes a crop of seed may be abnormal in size or it may contain weed seeds that are especially difficult to remove, in which case it will be necessary to obtain special sieves, but as a rule the following will do satisfactory work:

## Western Rye Grass

Upper shoe—Zinc oblong perforations, 1/16 x 1/4 inch.

Lower shoe—Zinc oblong perforations 1/15 or 1/14 or 1/16 inch.

## Brome Grass

Upper shoe—Zinc oblong perforations 1/12 x 1/2 or 5/64 x 1/2 inch.

Lower shoe—Zinc round perforations 1/12 or 5/64 inch.

## Sweet Clover and Alfalfa

Upper shoe—Wire mesh, 15 x 15 or 16 x 16 or 14 x 14 sizes.

Lower shoe—Wire mesh, 20 x 20 size.

Where more than one sieve is indicated the first one mentioned is likely to give best satisfaction. Since it is not always possible to procure what is wanted others have been named that may be used instead. Wire mesh sieves are not suitable for the grass seeds.

The top sieve is intended to let the seed through and carry over the large sized impurities such as pieces of straw. The purpose of the lower sieve is to remove the very small weed seeds such as the pigweeds and mustards.

Sometimes sieves are too long thus giving the grass seed a chance to work through. This is likely to be the case if the holes are a trifle too large. This difficulty can be overcome by covering a portion of the upper part of the sieve with stiff paper, which has the same effect as making the sieve shorter. It is always advisable to cover a small portion at the top where the seed drops on to the sieve. By doing so the seed is given a better chance to become distributed before reaching the sieve proper.

When cleaning western rye grass seed it is a good plan to provide a piece of very light oil cloth so arranged as to lie flat on the sieve. The cloth is tacked to the sieve at the upper corners and raised so as to allow the seed to pass under it. The lower end will remain free and rest loosely on the sieve. The purpose of this light oil-cloth apron on the upper sieve is to prevent the short pieces of straw from getting through the perforations endways. When used on the lower sieve it keeps the grass seed flat thus preventing it from getting through with the weed seed.

## Feed Slowly and Turn Evenly

It is important that the speed of the mill be kept steady and the seed not run through too fast. The slope of the sieves should be adjusted as necessary and the wind carefully regulated. When cleaning brome grass it is usually necessary to agitate the seed on the top sieve with a small stick or brush in order to prevent the sieve from becoming clogged. With these precautions it is possible to do good work under most circumstances.

When for any reason it is found impossible to do good work with the above mentioned sieves, a pound of the seed may be sent to the Field Husbandry Department at Saskatoon, with a request for information as to the best method of cleaning. This service will be given free of charge.



## A Severe Test That No Wagon Can Escape

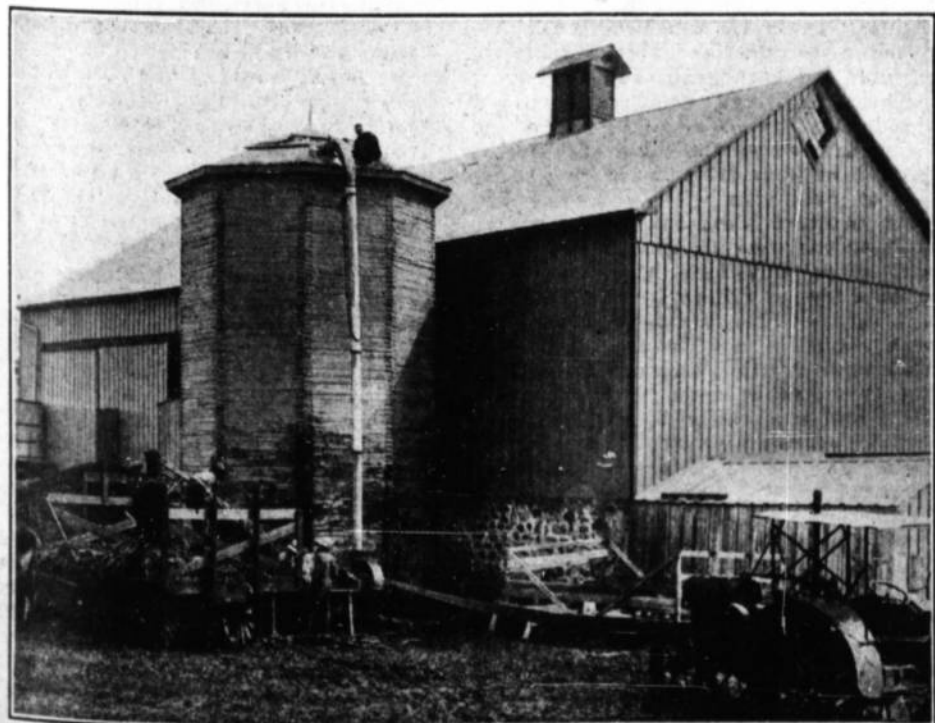
**Q**UICKER than it can be told, the weight of wagon and load is thrown suddenly onto the rear axle, hounds, and bolster! Not a gradual shifting, but a slam and a bang, and the load is in dumping position. Ordinary wagon construction weakens under such battering blows, but trip after trip and year after year McCormick Wagons resist this pounding and twisting of box and gear.

## Ask Your Neighbor About His McCORMICK WAGON

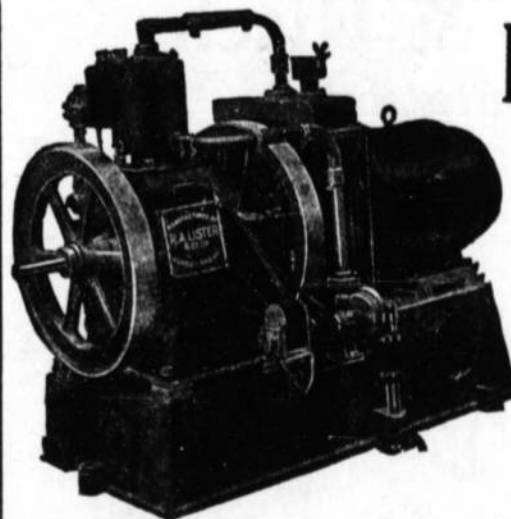
Look over the hounds, axles, bolsters, reach, and other parts of the gear. You will find high-grade materials, and rigid reinforcement at every point of strain. You will find a gear and box that is in good condition, regardless of the number of years it has been in use. This is assured, because McCormick Wagons are built for western Canada, and they long since have proved themselves able to do the work.

Your local McCormick-Deering agent  
will quote you on these sturdy wagons

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
Hamilton of Canada, Ltd. Canada



A Crib Silo in Southern Manitoba.  
This one has given splendid satisfaction for several years.



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A British-built lighting plant for the home, barns and every odd corner of the farmstead. From 40 to 1,000 light capacity. Automatic, Semi-Automatic, Non-Automatic. Power generated by Lister Engine, with high tension ignition, automatic lubrication, shunt-wound dynamo.

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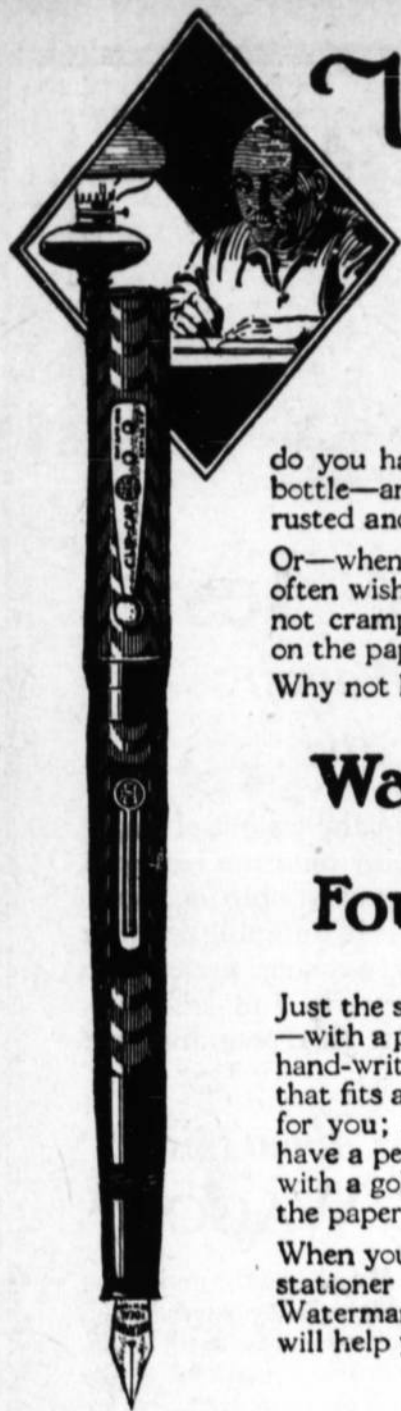
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Make Machinery Exchanges Through a Classified Ad.





# When You need a pen

do you have to hunt for pen and ink-bottle—and sometimes find the steel pen rusted and the ink uncorked and thick?

Or—when you are writing, haven't you often wished you had a pen that would not cramp your hand and throw blots on the papers?

Why not have your own pen—a

## Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Just the size and shape to fit your hand—with a point suited to your own style of hand-writing. You can get a Waterman's that fits as if it had been made expressly for you; and when you do get it, you have a pen that is always ready to write, with a gold point to glide smoothly over the paper.

When you go to town, ask your jeweller, stationer or druggist to show you the Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens; he will help you to choose your pen.

**\$2.50** and up.

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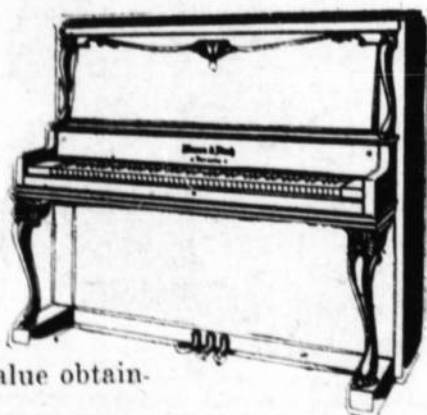
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"A FIRST-CLASS, reliable piano" is the way owners of the Mason & Risch piano recommend it to you. It has been so for over fifty years—admired by great musicians and the Canadian public alike.

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## Moving the Corn Belt North

Gordon McLaren, Pioneer Corn Grower, Describes New Varieties that Ripen in Manitoba

IN September, 1908, I had spent two days showing a gentleman from Iowa prairie land in the Reston district. My slogan then as a land salesman was, "Own a farm in the hard wheat country," and I had been talking hard wheat for two days. My visitor said "Yes, you have a great wheat country here, but the time will come when you can't grow wheat, and you will have to grow corn. Manitoba will go through the same experience as Iowa."

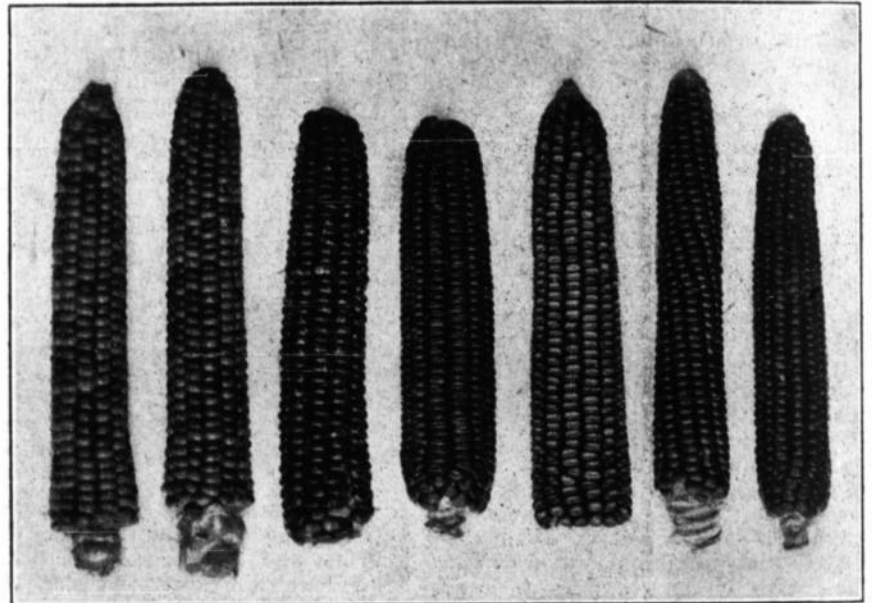
In after days I gave serious thought to his prophecy. Something like a wave of despair has gone over Manitoba this fall. I write this to say to the farmers who have lost their crops through black rust: "Cheer up, Manitoba is as good a corn country as Iowa. In a few years' time you can make more money growing corn to feed hogs and cattle than you ever did growing wheat, and it will be surer money." Further, the rust-proof wheats our agriculturists will introduce will make it possible to always grow hard wheat in Manitoba.

Producing a corn suitable to Manitoba conditions is the same as securing a rust-proof wheat—you've got to breed

County, Ontario, for many years, and brought to this district in 1902. The ears of this variety are higher on the stalk than those of Gehu or North Dakota White Flint. Huston Flint is not an Improved Squaw corn. We bred and selected until we eliminated the undesirable traits of the Squaw parent—stubby stalks, small and low ears.

The writer has been credited with introducing an "Improved Squaw Corn from the Pipestone Indian's corn." This is wrong; we tried and gave up the attempt as we could not obtain a strain that bore ears high enough to cut with the grain binder.

Our other new variety we call "Minnechesney Flint." Minnechesney is the name of the creek in whose valley the Huston country is situated. This variety is a straight selection from Burleigh County Mixed Flint. Stalks are fine, very leafy, five to six feet high, ears are from one to two feet from the ground, length eight to ten inches, usually 12 rowed; the grains are striped in a very peculiar manner. We had just half an acre of this variety, but 75 per cent. of it was ripe the first week in September. It is a heavy-yielding corn.



Can Western Canada Mature Corn?

These are all samples of ripe ears sent to The Guide. The first on the extreme left is Huston Flint and the next two are Minnechesney. They are the varieties mentioned in the accompanying article and were grown by Mr. McLaren, at Pipestone, Man. The middle ear is one of Prof. Southworth's hybrids and was originated at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The next two ears are from J. D. McGregor's Brandon Farm—two splendid samples of their respective varieties. The indented one is Northwestern Dent, and the slim ear is Gehu. Dent corn tends to lose the characteristic of indentation as it becomes acclimated to shorter seasons. This is illustrated in the ear on the extreme right, an ear of Northwestern Dent grown by Mr. McComb at Souris. This is a strain specially selected for earliness, but Mr. McComb does not like it as well as Southworth's hybrid or some B.C. corn alongside of which it was tested, for it falls down in yield. The use of the above kind of seed will readily establish successful corn growing on the prairies on a big scale, whereas the continued use of southern corn means that the work of acclimatization will have to be done over and over again.

it. The corn belt is moving north, not because the climate is changing, but because we are breeding and selecting varieties of corn suitable to our conditions. Professor Southworth has produced new varieties of corn that are suitable for both grain and fodder.

There are corn breeders scattered throughout the West. To encourage them, as well as the mass of the farmers, I have descriptions of two varieties of field corn with which we had good results this season.

These varieties are grain corns. They will ripen anywhere there is three months free of killing frosts. They are not superior for grain production to such varieties as Gehu, Assiniboine, Yellow or North Dakota White Flint, but they can be sown with the grain drill, and can easily be cut with the ordinary grain binder. The farmer needs no special corn machinery to grow them.

### Huston Flint

Huston Flint has very fine stalks, very leafy, height average five feet, ears borne 12 to 24 inches from the ground, length of ear eight to ten inches, color white and yellow mixed, kernels large. This variety has produced ripe corn every year since 1909, including 1915 and 1917. It is a straight cross between native Squaw corn and a very early variety of yellow flint grown in Bruce

We husked 20 bushels, or at the rate of 40 bushels per acre; one measured part of plot yielded at the rate of 75 bushels per acre. By selection we can in two or three years make this variety earlier and yield heavier.

Burleigh County mixed corn has been grown in Burleigh County, North Dakota, since the first settlement there. The settlers secured corn from the Mandan Indians. O. W. Wills & Co., of Bismark, N.D., offered this variety first in 1887, and have been improving it ever since.

### Checkrow for Earliness

These two varieties of corn were sown the last week in May with an ordinary grain drill, rows three feet six inches apart, the drill set to drop the kernels one foot apart in the row. The field was a black clay loam of the type found through the Huston, Reston and Tilston districts. It is a cold soil, not particularly adapted to corn. Had the corn been check-rowed it would have ripened a week earlier and yielded heavier. Our experience teaches us that check-rowed corn ripens a week earlier than drilled corn and yields ten to 25 per cent. heavier.

We have no seed of these varieties for sale as we will use it all ourselves. These plots of corn received no special cultivation or treatment; the land has been under cultivation for 25 years and



has never been manured. In 1921, this particular part of the field grow nothing but Russian thistles, in 1922 oats. We have in the past made many different selections from many different varieties, only to discard them. Our requirements are, first, a variety that will ripen before the first killing frost, second, one that has ears and stalks that can be cut with the ordinary grain binder, third, one that will stand drought. Huston Flint and Minnechesney Flint measure up to these standards.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

#### Control of Russian Thistle

This plant being a late but prolific seeding annual must be taken very seriously or this province will soon be overrun with it. Little growth or headway is made prior to the latter part of July and they are not in bloom prior to September 1 to 10, this depending largely on climatic conditions, and seed is not usually formed before September 15 to 20, but will continue to ripen and shake loose all winter as the weeds are tumbled about by the wind. According to the size attained, a thrifty plant may bear ten thousand to a hundred thousand seeds, which retain their vitality in the soil for several seasons. When mature the calyx-lobes are horizontally winged on the back, forming a papery margin which often helps the seed to be carried before the wind independent of the tumbling of the parent plant, but the greatest distribution of seed is caused by the plant, which attains dimensions of from 12 to 20 inches in height and from two to three or four feet in diameter, and growing so close to the ground that the under branches lay right on the soil, being broken off by the wind and trundled backward and forward all fall and winter, scattering their seed as they go.

This plant thrives best in light or sandy loam and gravelly land, although it will make more or less headway in some of our heavier soils. It may be termed a dry season plant, as in drought-stricken areas or dry seasons, where it is established, it flourishes. In grain fields it makes its greatest growth after harvest when exposed to the sun and air, but invariably at that time has not yet formed any seed. Then is the time, in my opinion, when the greatest attention must be given it. I would strongly advise the importance of at this stage following the binder with a double disc thus setting back, if not entirely destroying the plant, to such an extent that it may be plowed under prior to any seed ripening. In this way I am very satisfied that this plant can be kept under control as far as cultivated fields are concerned. As to road and fence sides and waste places, it is necessary that all plants be pulled or spaded out and burned, as if left unburned they

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## at Lower Prices!

### *An Announcement of Interest to Every Automobile Owner*

Effective October 10, the cost to you of the famous Exide Battery for your car will be materially reduced. The following comparison of old and new prices will give an idea of the extent of these reductions:

CAR	TYPE	OLD	NEW
Ford and Chevrolet 490	6 volt, 11 Plate	\$26.50	\$19.60
Ford, Chevrolet 490, Durant 4, Essex, Gray-Dort 4, Maxwell, McLaughlin-Buick 4, Overland, Star and others	6 volt, 13 Plate	35.35	24.25
Durant 6, Hudson, Hupmobile, McLaughlin-Buick 6, Reo, Studebaker and others	6 volt, 15 Plate	42.40	29.00
Dodge, Franklin, Maxwell and others	12 volt, 9 Plate	49.45	35.50

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(Similar Reductions F.O.B. Distributors' Warehouses Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver)

These lower prices have been made possible through the adoption of certain changes in merchandising methods by the manufacturer, based on the present day requirements of car owners.

The quality of the Exide Battery remains unchanged. It is the same as that which has

brought world-wide acceptance of the Exide as the standard storage battery.

The new low prices put the Exide within reach of any car owner who wants the comfort and satisfaction of driving with the rugged, long-life Exide Battery.

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BATTERIES



A Home-grown Pole for the Circus Tent  
Sunflowers on the farm of Wm. Maxwell,  
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

will continue to ripen their seed. In many instances this plant has been introduced through the importation of brome grass and alfalfa seed. Being only an annual, if it is kept from going to seed, there is no reason why it cannot soon be eradicated. In summerfallowing for its eradication a green fallow must be practiced.—H. Brown.

#### Shortens Laborious Job

O. S. Longman, of Raymond, Alta., has fixed up an ingenious device for hauling manure away from stables or corrals. For speed it vies with the manure spreader; no more manual labor is required for loading than with the homely stoneboat; for cheapness it compares favorably with anything within our ken. He has nailed together two pieces of 2x4, each about five feet long, in such a way that they clamp between

them one end of a green cow hide. An ordinary clevis, a logging chain and a double-tree, completes the outfit.

The work of loading is, of course, reduced to the minimum, for the top of the finished load is only two or three feet off the ground. But unloading is still simpler. As the double-tree is removed six feet from the bar at the front of the hide the team is turned around and started in the direction from whence the load came. This rolls up the load as it were, leaving it in one pile on the field. The hide is reversed in this process so there should be a swivel in the chain used. It is better to keep the hair side of the hide next to the ground when travelling loaded.

One hide has lasted Mr. Longman for a year, hauling over both snow and bare ground. It is quite suitable for hauling manure to a large pile left in the barn-

yard to rot. It is an ideal arrangement for use where it is intended to leave the manure in small piles on the field. The worst criticism of it is that it is not possible to put on a load large enough for hauling long distances.

Sixty-three bushels of Red Bobs wheat to the acre, and 64 pounds to the bushel is the threshing record of P. M. Ballantine, well known farmer in the Lacombe district. The wheat is grading No. 1 Northern.

#### Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.



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The absence of sugar & other sweetening properties make ENO's "Fruit Salt" invaluable for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica and lumbago. ENO attacks the causes of such conditions at their source, and in addition to relieving existing pain, its daily use lessens considerably the chances of their recurrence. Every druggist in Canada sells

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## Cherry Ripe!

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PROF. HANSEN picked a most appropriate name for this little cherry tree when he called it Tom Thumb. The picture of the above bush, grown to its full size, will provoke a laugh from most people who see it for the first time, and have not had an opportunity to judge it by its fruit. For in the mind of most of us reared in kindlier climes, the mention of "cherry tree" vividly recalls an immense canopy of white blossoms and gnarled limbs on whose deceptively smooth bark you would, later in the summer, ruin your shins to share the spoils with marauding robins.

But in spite of its size this cherry tree does not have to take second place to anything of its kind. Mr. Leslie, of the Morden Experimental Farm, and the editor of The Guide, picked 320 cherries from this particular one in August. And we have authentic internal information as to the superlative quality of those cherries, eaten out of hand, as stewed fruit, or in a pie. That pie was a symphony of gustatorial delight! beneath a crisp, brown crust, a feast of purple flesh, drenched in the sweet wine of its own outpouring.

Unfortunately the picture is not clear enough to see the size of the cherries which are about the same as the big B.C. Byngs which the prairie provinces needlessly import in such quantities.

Here is the history of the Tom Thumb. Years ago Prof. Hansen, who

stands almost alone as a producer of hardy fruits, crossed the native sand cherry of Northern Manitoba on a number of tender plums of high commercial value. One of these, a cross with Luther Burbank's \$10,000 "Gold" plum, was named the Sapa, and has gained wide popularity because of its combination of quality and hardiness.

Prof. Hansen then grew some seedlings from his valuable hybrids. Many of them, of course reverted to their parental forms, some hardy but otherwise useless, others following their California parent, losing the character of hardiness. But out of all these seedlings was one which resembled the hybrid parent, Sapa, in all respects except that it had the grand-parental Sand Cherry form of growth,



a low bush. This seedling was first put out as "True to Type No. 2," and the name was later changed to Tom Thumb Cherry. The practical value of the bush habit of growth is that in the winter it will be entirely covered with snow if grown behind a windbreak, thus gaining added protection.

The Thumb Cherry is among the fruits that almost every farmer with a windbreak in southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba at least can grow. Among its other valuable characteristics is the tendency to fruit early. Manitoba nurserymen count on a crop of cherries the year after the whips are set out.

## Wild Rice

THE possibility of utilizing some of the low-lying lands of central Manitoba for the cultivation of rice seems to have awakened sudden interest in the wild species indigenous to those parts.

This grain has done good service to mankind for many years. Explorers of 150 years ago tell of the quantities obtained in certain locations in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods. It is still an important item in the dietary of the northern Indians, whose squaws may be seen in the fall of the year threshing the grains into their canoes along the marginal shallows of the watercourses.

Many attempts have been made to establish new wild rice beds with little or no success. The failures have been due to many causes, but principally due to the difficulty of obtaining good seed. Wild rice seed does not take kindly to dry storage. Sown a few days after it is gathered, germination is high, kept a month, it is likely to be under 50 per cent. Miss Fyles, in the botany department at Ottawa, tells of an experience in which a sample exposed to sun five hours after harvesting germinated only 60 per cent., and after two weeks more dry storage only 6 per cent.

### Sown in Shallow Water

Another difficulty arises out of finding a good seed bed. Wild rice requires gently-moving water, not stagnant, and a depth of one to three feet. Sown in the spring when streams are swollen, it is likely to be too shallow later in the season. Sown in the fall when the water is low, it may be too deep in the following season of growth. Shallow-seeded rice tends to stool, and this lengthens the growing season past the time for probable ripening of the grain. Along lake shores it should be sown

just outside the fringe of the rushes.

Rice beds usually produce enough seed to replenish themselves, but the Indians have a practice which tends to kill them out. They do not always wait for the grain to ripen. Oftentimes they harvest it green, for at that stage it is best for parching, a favorite way of preparing it with them. The green seeds which find their way to the bottom will not establish a satisfactory growth the following year.

Wild fowl are very fond of the rice of the swamps, and unless the sower picks a seeding ground close to buildings, he is likely to suffer so much from the depredations of birds that the enterprise will be doubtfully successful.

The grain is also subject to attacks from a caterpillar, and a certain form of ergot.

The seed of the wild rice shows an interesting adaptation of nature's. One end of the grain is pointed. When good, plump seed falls off the stalk of the parent plant it immediately sinks pointed end downward, this pointed end entering sufficiently into the mud bed of the stream to anchor it while it is taking root. Immature seed, does not sink, but floats till it becomes water-logged. In fact, the test between good and bad seed, is a question of whether or not it will sink. When the light seed does sink it lays exposed on the floor of the stream and is usually devoured by aquatic animals. If it were to sink immediately with the heavy seed, its presence would attract attention, and barely-hidden sound seed nearby would be likewise devoured.

From what is known at present of artificial seeding of rice, it cannot be said to hold out any great hopes of becoming economically important in the agriculture of Manitoba.



## Should Women Know?

Should women know that whole races now living have never seen a case of cancer, tuberculosis, goitre, heart, liver or kidney disease, and that science attributes their immunity to the foods they eat? Surely yes, since women know that these diseases are rampant among civilized races whose foods differ radically.

Races who know nothing of "denatured" white flour, polished rice, refined cereals, white sugar, etc., but who live upon nature's whole grains, milk, eggs, nuts, beans, vegetables and fruits, are free from the above diseases, but when they adopt our "denatured" foods, they soon die out with our dread diseases.

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Blood should be kept naturally alkaline by using alkaline foods, but flour, other cereals, meats, fats and sweets are "Excess Acid," and largely consumed by civilized races. Might they not cause disease? Science says they do, because they are acid-formers and "Deficient" in "Protective growth and repair substances." Acid foods "heat the blood," alkaline foods "cool the blood." Roman Meal is alkaline enough to correct the acids of flour, other cereals, meats and sweets. Use it as porridge, muffins, pancakes, johnny cake, etc., or mix with white flour in the proportion of 25 per cent. in all domestic baking. Roman Meal is sold by your grocer.—Advertisement.



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## Big Cat

Continued from Page 7

wanted to study him and learn his ways. So the boy continued to hold his long vigils on the mountainsides.

Had Big Cat been an ordinary mountain lion it is possible that Rusty would have had ample opportunity to know him. Of patience the boy had ample, and patience is the prime requisite in knowing the wild folk. But Big Cat was no ordinary animal. He was by all means extraordinary.

Big Cat was not native to this outer range of the Rockies. He had been born far back in the ranges in a cave overlooking the valley of the Blue. There had been three kittens in that little family. Early in their career two of them had found inglorious death at the jaws of a pack of "cat hounds." Big Cat himself had had more than one narrow escape and only found safety by placing complete trust in the marvelous sagacity of his mother.

A few months after that incident Big Cat inadvertently trod on a trap intended for bear. This was purely an accident and Big Cat came off exceedingly lucky. Perhaps it really was not luck either. More probably a part of his escape can be laid to his cat quickness, which in Big Cat was developed to an even greater degree than is usual. When his foot touched the pan of the trap that magnificent set of nerves responded instantly, and the foot came back with lightning-like rapidity. The jaws of the trap came together with a vicious snap, but Big Cat's rubber band muscles had saved him—only two toes felt the sting of the steel. The saw-tooth edges of the trap jaws bit deep and after a few herculean wrenches Big Cat was free—minus the two toes.

After that experience Big Cat became exceedingly cautious. Few men along the Blue knew of his existence. He grew into a great, upstanding, tawny beast, possessed of unusual strength and unusual cunning.

Hunting along the Blue became poor. The game had been killed out and the daily "kill" was no longer a possibility. Big Cat was lucky if he tasted fresh meat once a week. Growing tired of this the big lion in the third year of his life sought new hunting grounds. Chance brought him eastward and in the end he settled down in the outer range of the Rockies almost under the shadows of Pike's Peak.

Here the game had been better protected, and Big Cat found things more to his liking. Deer ranged the hills, little hunted. A few bands of sheep strayed among the higher peaks; again on the increase under intelligent protection. Elk had been brought back to their old haunts and were again prospering.

It was in the sixth year of Big Cat's life and during the second of Rusty's residence at the foot of the mountain that the lion took to stock killing. He suddenly discovered that it was much easier to slip down out of the hills and pull down a fat calf or colt, than to waste time on the more wary deer and mountain sheep.

This tame meat had a juiciness and flavor that instantly appealed to his taste. It was so tender that it could be gulped down in great mouthfuls. And it was bloody—very bloody. It warmed his great body, put elasticity into his great muscles, and satiated his lust. To Big Cat blood was life.

Most of the ranchers along the foothills were newcomers who knew but little of western wild life. The coyote, that slinking yellow thief of the plains and hills, was ever present. When the stock began to disappear to these little wolves was laid the blame. They were guilty of enough devilry, but this time bigger game was responsible. But one or two of the old timers who lived down the range, and who had more than a little experience with the big cat, early recognized the work as that of a mountain lion.

They used all their native shrewdness to outwit Big Cat and bring him to justice. They planned carefully and long, but they might better have husbanded their labors for Big Cat was not to be captured by any ordinary wile. His was a sagacity too great, a cunning too well whetted. He was to die by no

such easily avoided traps as man could devise. To Rusty fell the opportunity of witnessing this tragedy of the hills.

All through the summer the boy haunted the higher slopes hoping for a glimpse of the big cat. Twice he was rewarded. Late one afternoon he was lying under a small spruce spying on the antics of several Steller's Jays, when a movement in the rocks to the right caught his attention. Rusty turned just in time to see a sinuous, tawny body slink quickly out of sight around a jutting corner of rock.

Big Cat was making an early evening excursion from his lair and had suddenly come upon the boy seated on the mountainside. His speedy retreat was characteristic of the cowardly beast.

The second time Rusty saw the big cat was at long range. The boy was idling in front of the cottage just at dusk one evening in August, rather carelessly spying the mountains with a pair of binoculars when his attention was suddenly arrested by a movement far up the mountain.

Bringing his glasses back to bear on the spot Rusty saw Big Cat slowly and lazily take his way across a small clearing. Once he paused and deliberately surveyed the landscape. That posture in its perfect setting was rather majestic. Looking out over his vast domain the lion carried a dignity, a kingliness, that belied his cowardly treacherousness. For a second he was a lord of the wilderness. Then he moved on leisurely and in a few seconds had disappeared in the gloom of the spruces.

Rusty saw no more of Big Cat that autumn or winter, but there was evidence in plenty that he ranged the hills. His "kills" among the foothills herds became more frequent and more daring. He even invaded the corrals as winter settled down over the high ranges and game became scarce.

Now, the cat's existence was openly admitted. Even the skeptical realized that he was an actuality and that coyotes were not responsible for the many depredations. He was cursed roundly for forty miles along the range. Efforts to capture him were redoubled.

Perhaps the enraged ranchers might have been successful had they guessed that his lair lay under the shadows of Cheyenne. But who would imagine that in all that jumble of rocky mountains Big Cat would choose the spot nearest to a city for his home, and especially that particular spot where thousands of tourists passed within a stone's throw during the year? Possibly it was an inherent shrewdness that led the lion to a place where he would be least suspected. Perhaps he enjoyed his unrestricted view of humans; rejoiced in his open flaunting of their wits.

As winter drew to a close Big Cat was hard pressed for food. The deer had secreted themselves in deep box canons where they were no easy prey. Big Horn, the shrewd old ram, had led his flock far to the north and hidden them in the rocky fastnesses of the Peak where the lion had not been able to ferret them out. Even the big hares of the high places were scarce and exceedingly wary. Big Cat fared ill. His flanks grew lean and his eyes hungry. He ranged farther and farther afield but his ribs only grew more prominent.

And then came the spring. The tail end of a chinook slipped down out of the northwest. That warm, dry wind swept the snow away as by magic. It is seldom that a chinook lasts that far east and south so Big Cat was playing in luck. As the snow receded into the foothills the green of the spring grass followed it. In two weeks the cattle were searching back into the hills for the new feed—and life was once again made easy for the big lion.

Having endured a lean winter he now seemed to take a devilish delight in needless killing. For thirty miles up and down the range his wantonness wrought havoc in the herds and flocks of the foothills ranchers. Here he took toll of a half dozen sheep in a single night. Ten miles farther north the following night he slew two yearling heifers when one was more than he

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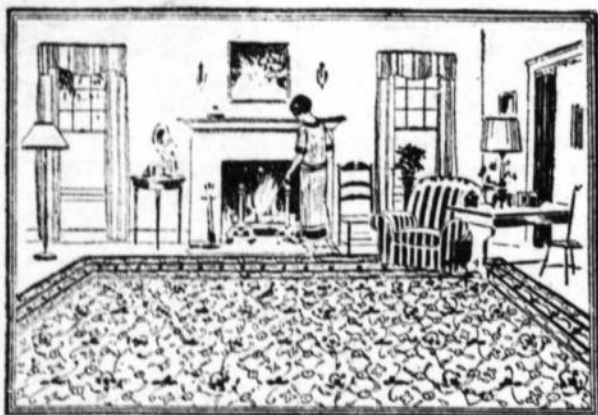


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could possibly devour. Again it was three colts in one night. But mostly he confined his killings to the calves.

After the first ten days of plenty the lion grew lazy and sleekly indolent. Why take the trouble to pull down a heifer or yearling colt when the foothills abounded with tender, juicy calves? This was the calving season, and in spite of unusual vigilance on the part of the ranchers there was hardly a wooded gully but what held a mother and a new born calf.

A single stroke from one of the powerful paws of the great cat was sufficient to convert a bleating calf into fifty pounds of warm bleeding flesh. And Big Cat feasted well and often.

There is an extraordinary similarity between the lives of men and beasts. When man must battle for a living, wrenching his livelihood from the larder of nature by a constant, daily effort, he remains a keen alert being. When existence becomes easy and effortless he grows soft and indolent and easy. And so with wild folk. An easy existence breeds dulled senses and a lazy brain. Softness begets softness and in the end such an animal falls prey to circumstances.

So it was with Big Cat. And the end was inglorious.

The snow still lay heavy on the high places, although spring had long since come to the plains country. When the sun began its afternoon's descent some vagary drove the lion from his den. Possibly the sun beat down with too great heat on the cave mouth, making the air oppressive and uncomfortable. Perhaps the same urge sent him meandering high up the range. In half an hour he was in the snow, slipping along quietly in the gloom of the spruces.

His course led him shortly to the top of a ridge, then down the other slope, and so into a clearing.

Crossing a high valley he climbed quickly to the ridge and continued his way down the crest. He had hardly progressed a half mile before a movement to the right caught his eye.

Big Horn had led his band back south along the range at the first breath of spring. The sheep continually sought the southern slopes where the sun had cleared the earth, giving the dormant grasses a chance to spring up. It was this quest that had brought the band back into Big Cat's hunting range. They had sighted the lion first—another evidence of Big Cat's degeneration—and it was their alarm movement that had attracted his attention.

Instantly the big lion was on the alert. Like a shadow he slunk behind a clump of stunted pines. His eyes flashed and drew into pin points. His tail swept slowly from side to side. Fresh meat was in sight.

But Big Horn was no easy mark. Too long had he survived in an unfriendly land to lose his head now. Quickly the old ram marshalled his band. They drew away from the edge of the snow back on to the rocks where the footing was sure and approach difficult.

Warily the lion circled the sheep, seeking a point of vantage, watching for a chance to attack. But as the lion circled the whole band turned, presenting a solid front. Big Horn stamped his forefeet as he watched the cat with flashing eyes. He was a doughty old warrior and with an even chance would give a good account of himself.

Finding no opening Big Cat drew back, baring his teeth in chagrined disappointment.

And then like a whipped dog turned tail and slunk down the mountain side!

Such conduct was most amazing. More than once the lion had taken toll of the sheep band. In fact, in all that long range Big Cat was the only beast the sheep had to fear. But for him their number would have increased at a much greater rate. Now to deliberately forego an attack without a single attempt at a kill was extraordinary. It was something the lion had never done. Truly tame meat had wrought havoc with the character of the big feline.

Perhaps it was the remembrance of the easy kills of the foothills, the tender juiciness of newborn calf, that made Big Cat abandon the sheep. At any rate he struck directly east toward the foothills and travelled fast. It was

late afternoon when he came down a little gully that led directly into one of the pastures of the Dixon Ranch.

A Jersey, one of the small herd kept for the benefit of the ranch, was grazing in a little open glade where one of the numberless miniature canons opened out from the mountains. The young grass, under leavening influences of snow water, was lush and tender here, and the splendid creature was cropping her fill.

Every now and then the Jersey raised her head and glanced apprehensively toward a tangled clump of cedar and scrub oak, where an hour before she had hidden her two-day-old calf. It was her first-born and she was probably more than ordinarily solicitous of his welfare. As the dusk began to thicken in the shadows she grazed gradually nearer the covert and its precious contents.

To the right upon the edge of the gully sat Rusty. He was deeply absorbed in watching a hole that opened from under a huge rock. That afternoon the boy had taken a long jaunt up the mountainside. As he returned by the way of the little gully he had suddenly happened on to a whole family of weasels playing in front of a big rock. When they saw the boy, red shadows in the dusk vanished like so many wraiths of fancy.

Now Rusty was intently watching the hole where they had disappeared, well knowing that as the twilight closed down the old ones would venture back on their nightly excursion after meat. But little is known of the family life of the Little Red Killer and Rusty was missing no such golden opportunity.

As the boy watched, wrapped intent on his spying, a movement at the head of the gulch caught his eye. It was a movement so slight, so subtle, so well guarded as to be almost imperceptible. To the casual, untrained eye it would probably have gone unnoticed, but Rusty had been spying on the people of the mountainside too long to miss it. His eyes had been trained to catch just such unexpected moves through long days of watching and waiting.

Slowly turning his head the boy brought the whole gully into his range of vision. For a long minute nothing happened, no further movement broke the cool gloom. Then like a phantom, a long, tawny shape left the confines of a cedar clump, and in a second had glided into the shadow of another. There was no sound; no rustle of leaves; no stir of branches. Not even the subdued crack of a twig broke the evening's hush. Big Cat was coming to the kill.

The boy watched, fascinated. He could scarcely believe his eyes. For a year he had sought the big lion, hoping against hope that he would some day see him close up and unobserved. This lingering hope had almost been abandoned—and now when least expected the long sought opportunity was at hand.

Big Cat came on down the gully, silently gliding from cedar clump to cedar clump. The animal smell was strong in his nostrils. The boy did not know of the hidden calf, but the cat did. He had not located its exact hiding place yet, but that warm odor of young calf was intense as it drifted on the cool twilight air and the sensitive nose of the cat was leading him straight to the place of concealment.

Life for Big Cat had grown far too easy. It had made him careless, even reckless. It was so now. Life came on hurriedly, giving but little thought to concealment and still less to caution. And with the discarding of caution came his undoing.

Big Cat had found the killing of calves particularly easy. Most of the cattle of the foothills were whitefaces—Herefords. Their horns had been killed in calfhood by a caustic preparation that destroyed the horn tissue before it had a chance to grow. Without horns a cow is hardly a dangerous antagonist for a full grown lion, even if she is inclined to give battle, and most of them were not. The first calf whiff of the lion smell and every cow in the neighborhood was in instant flight.

But the little Jersey was of different metal. This lithe, wild young thing was like well tempered steel—strong



keen, marvelously quick. And she had a heart of splendid courage. Had the lion attacked her alone she would have given him a battle royal. In defence of her firstborn she was invincible. And those lean, tapering horns were weapons that boded ill for anything that brooked her wrath.

When Big Cat came directly opposite the cedar clump where the calf was concealed the warm odor smote his nostrils like strong musk. Casting distraction to the winds the lion turned and advanced directly across the open glade, sure now of his quarry.

Big Cat had been so intent on the calf that he had not noted the mother at all. But no sooner had he left the shelter of the trees than the keen eyes of the Jersey spotted him. At the same time the calf, having grown restless, had risen to his feet, and seeing the strange beast bearing down upon him, gave a plaintive little bleat of fear. This was all sufficient. Instantly the Jersey charged.

There was no hesitancy, no reluctance. Her offspring was in deadly danger. If there was any regard for personal safety it received no consideration. Usually in such a case the animal would have snorted and charged with a bellow of rage. Instead the Jersey was strangely silent. And she bore down on the lion with terrible speed.

Had Big Cat had an even chance it is certain that he would have saved himself. It is more than probable that he would have killed the young mother. But he had no chance whatever. The charging Jersey was fairly on him before he saw her, so intent was he on the calf. He half turned to meet the attack, and his great left paw came up to strike. That move was fatal. The Jersey's lowered head struck him fair between the fore legs with a smashing force. One slender needle-pointed horn pierced his breast just to the left of the frontal bone and drove deep into the body.

The lion's claws lashed at the Jersey's body, rending the hide to ribbons and coursing the blood down her heaving sides.

The force of her charge was remarkable, and she bore the big lion backwards sweeping him from his feet. A dozen feet beyond was a huge boulder. The Jersey carried the lion against it with a force that crushed his ribs.

The cow was frantic with pain and fury now. She sought to free her head for another blow. When her horn came free the blood of the lion gushed in her face, and as the big body dropped to the ground she drove at it again. The fight was over though. Big Cat was whipped, sorely whipped. With what little strength remained the wounded lion dodged around the boulder and quickly dragged himself into the thicket. The tender grass carpet was stained with the crimson of blood.

Once having routed the foe the Jersey was content with her victory. Her anxiety for her calf was too great to follow up the battle further and with a bellow, half of pain, half apprehension, she rushed back to the place of concealment. Quivering with terror the little thing rushed to her side on trembling legs. With half subdued bleats she licked it tenderly. Her sides heaved. The blood trickled down her shoulders where the needle claws of the lion had torn deep into the flesh.

Gradually her raging body grew quiet as there was no evidence that there could be another attack on the calf. Finally she fell to licking her wounds. The calf, secure now that he was close to his mother, started to nurse.

Big Cat dragged himself painfully up the mountainside. Probably the lion knew that he had received his death blow. Some inward urge drove his failing strength to the last ounce to negotiate the trail. Something—something indefinable but wholly powerful—was taking him home. And home was high on the red-rock cliff.

Painfully the wounded animal dragged himself out of the gully and found the upward trail. More painfully, the death film over his eyes, he followed this old familiar pathway. Upward—ever upward—toward home! But the blood stain in the trail was ever widening.

[Continued on Page 28]



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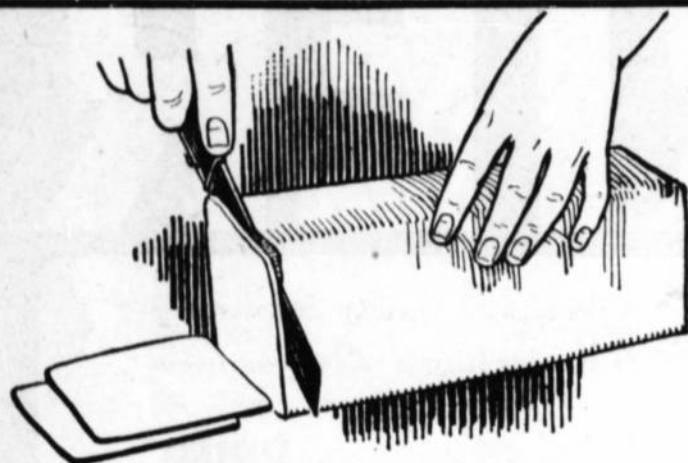
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## Something New in Raisins

A Crop That is Good in All Seasons—Many Ways of Using  
An Important Food

IN the line of fruits the homemaker has no greater standby than raisins. Owing to the distance from markets where fresh fruits can be obtained, people on the farm have substituted dried fruits for the fresh commodity. Raisins are used more than any other of the dried fruits because of their delicious flavor and for the reason that they are obtainable at all seasons of the year.

Raisins, which are dried grapes, have all the good points of fresh fruits, plus a large amount of sugar. Thus a homemaker can economize on sugar by using raisins and, at the same time, provide sweetness which is more easily digested than granulated sugar. For children of school age raisins are more wholesome than candy, provided they are well chewed, and are eaten at the end of a meal.

Raisins also contain valuable materials for body building and blood regulation which are found in varying amounts in all fruits. These are acids and mineral matter. The former keep the blood in good condition, while the latter help to build strong bone and teeth. Fruits are famed for the woody material that is needed for giving bulk to the diet and for helping to prevent constipation.

There is probably no other fruit which is used in as many different ways as raisins. Here are some of them—cakes, cookies, drop cakes, breads, buns, hot and cold puddings, ices, salads, sandwiches, cereals, candy, jams and conserves.

### Black Eyed Susan

2 c. milk  
1 T. butter  
1 c. stale brown bread  
crumbs  
1-3 c. molasses  
1 egg  
½ tsp. cinnamon  
¼ tsp. cloves  
¼ tsp. nutmeg  
2-3 c. raisins

Scald milk, add butter, bread crumbs and molasses. Beat egg slightly and add it to the mixture. Put in spices and raisins. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

### Raisin Tapioca

6 T. tapioca  
4 c. milk  
1 c. sugar  
½ c. raisins  
2 eggs

Soak tapioca in milk until soft. Heat in top of double boiler until tapioca is transparent. Separate the eggs, beat yolks with sugar until thick and pour the hot liquid over them, stirring constantly. Return to boiler and cook just long enough for eggs to thicken. Add raisins, remove from fire and fold in stiffly-beaten whites. Pour into wet molds and set in a cool place.

### Raisin Salad

2 c. raisins  
2 apples  
2 bananas  
Lettuce  
Juice of 1 lemon

Chop raisins and apples finely and slice bananas, placing them in the bottom of a bowl. Cover with raisins and apples, sprinkle with lemon juice and let stand for an hour. Add salad dressing and stir lightly with two forks. Arrange in a bed of crisp lettuce in a salad bowl.

### Raisin Griddle Cakes

2½ c. flour  
½ tsp. salt  
1¼ tsp. soda  
2 c. sour milk  
1 egg  
1 c. raisins

Mix and sift the first three ingredients. Add milk, well beaten egg and raisins. Drop from tip of spoon onto a hot, greased griddle. When puffed and full of bubbles and cooked at the edges, turn and cook on the other side.

### Orange Cake

1-3 c. butter  
1 c. sugar  
2 eggs  
1¼ c. flour  
3 tsp. baking powder  
½ tsp. salt  
2 tsp. grated orange  
rind  
½ c. orange juice  
¾ c. seeded raisins

Cream butter, add sugar slowly and cream together thoroughly. Separate the eggs, beat the yolks until light and add them to the mixture. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with the orange juice. Grate the rind from the oranges before cutting and squeezing. Add rind and raisins. Beat whites until stiff and fold into the mixture. Bake in a shallow tin in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

### Raisin Cookies

½ c. shortening  
1 c. sugar  
2 eggs  
2 c. flour  
2 tsp. baking powder  
¼ tsp. salt  
1 T. milk  
½ tsp. vanilla  
1 c. seeded raisins

Cream shortening, add sugars slowly

and cream well. Beat eggs until light and add to the mixture. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder, and add slowly, beating between additions. Put in milk, flavoring and raisins. Roll thin, cut in fancy shapes and bake in a hot oven. These amounts make about three dozen cookies.

### Raisin Parfait

1-3 c. chopped pineapple  
apple  
2-3 c. raisins  
¾ c. sugar  
1-3 c. boiling water  
Whites 2 eggs  
2 tsp. lemon juice  
1 c. whipping cream

Chop pineapple finely and put raisins through the food chopper. Mix together and let stand two or three hours. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and cook until it will spin a thread. Pour gradually onto the stiffly-beaten whites and beat the mixture until cold. Add the lemon juice, fruit pulp and the whip from cream. Turn into a covered mold or the freezer. Cover with ice and salt for three or four hours.

### Rhubarb and Raisin Conserve

4 lbs. rhubarb  
6 c. sugar  
1 c. seeded raisins  
2 oranges  
1 lemon  
1 c. walnuts

Wipe rhubarb with a damp cloth, cut in inch pieces and sprinkle with the sugar. Cut oranges and lemon in thin slices, using both the rind and pulp, and removing seeds. Add with raisins to rhubarb. Cover and let stand over night. In morning boil gently until thick, stirring frequently to prevent burning.

Add nuts, cook two minutes longer and pour into jelly glasses.

### Peel and Raisin Turnovers

Pie paste  
1 egg  
1 c. sugar  
1 T. melted fat  
Rind and juice of 1 lemon  
¼ tsp. salt  
1 c. raisins  
¼ lb. chopped citron  
peel

Beat egg and add the rest of the ingredients in the order given. Roll out paste thin and cut out large cakes of it. In the middle of each put a tablespoon of the mixture, moisten edges with water and fold, pressing the edges together.

### Raisin Bran Bread

1½ c. flour  
1½ tsp. baking powder  
1 tsp. salt  
½ tsp. soda  
3 c. bran  
1 c. raisins  
1 c. walnuts  
1½ c. sour milk  
3 T. molasses

Mix and sift first four ingredients and add bran, raisins and walnuts. Use milk and molasses to moisten the mixture. Stir well and pour into a greased loaf pan. Bake about one hour in a slow oven. Walnuts may be omitted if desired.

### Raisin and Cheese Sandwiches

½ c. raisins  
1 c. cheese  
Salad dressing  
Bread

Run raisins through chopper. Cottage or cream cheese may be used. Soften with salad dressing, add raisins and mix well. Spread on slices of buttered bread not more than ¼-inch thick.

### Maple Drops

1 c. maple sugar  
½ c. corn syrup  
¼ tsp. cream of tartar  
½ c. water  
1 c. chopped raisins  
½ c. walnuts  
1 egg white

Put maple sugar, syrup, cream of tartar and water into a saucepan and boil for five minutes. Add raisins and cook to hard ball stage. Just before removing from fire put in nuts. Beat white of egg until stiff and pour mixture onto it, beating constantly. When heavy drop from a spoon onto a greased plate.

### Raisin Sponge

1 T. gelatin  
¼ c. cold water  
1 c. boiling water  
¾ c. sugar  
Grated rind of 1 lemon  
¼ c. lemon juice  
2 egg whites  
½ c. raisins

Soften gelatin in cold water. Make a syrup of boiling water, sugar and lemon rind. When sugar is dissolved add lemon juice and gelatin. Set aside in a cool place and stir frequently. When slightly thickened beat with a Dover egg beater until frothy. Beat whites until stiff and add gelatin mixture in small quantities, beating all the time. Put in raisins, beat again and pour into a moistened granite or china mold. Set in a cold place till firm and serve with custard sauce.

### Custard Sauce

2 egg yolks  
2 T. sugar  
1-8 tsp. salt  
1 c. scalded milk  
¼ tsp. lemon extract

### ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup  
T.—tablespoon  
tsp.—teaspoon  
oz.—ounce  
pt.—pint  
lb.—pound  
pk.—peck  
bus.—bushel  
qt.—quart

All measurements are level.  
Sift flour once before measuring.

Beat yolks slightly, add sugar and salt. Pour in hot milk gradually, stirring constantly. Return to the double boiler and cook until mixture will coat a silver spoon. Remove at once, add extract and cool quickly.



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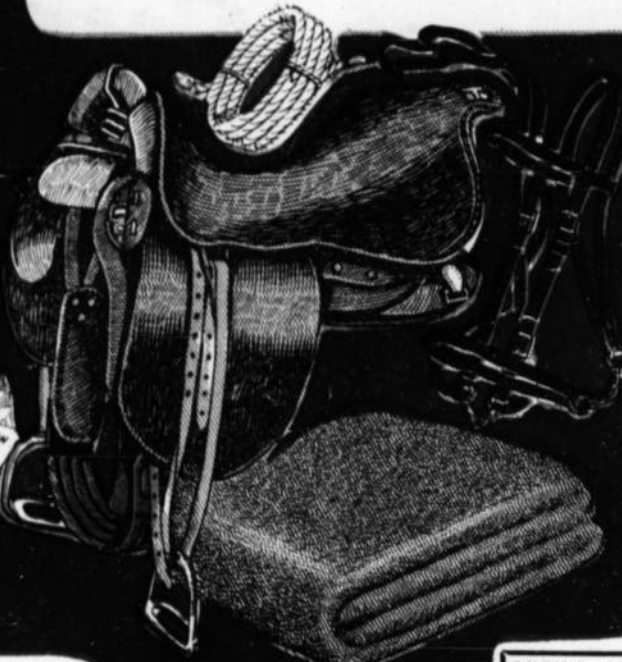
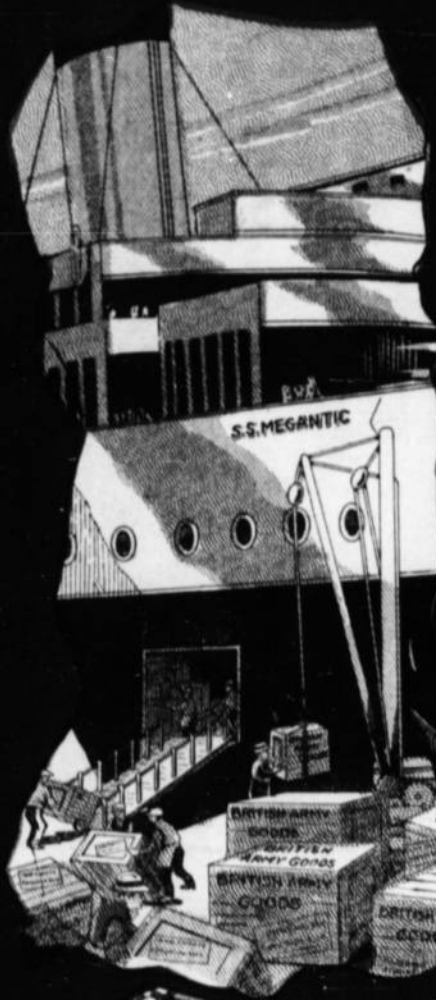
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# Organization News

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Saskatchewan

### Conventions and Resolutions

Conventions for District 12 have been arranged as follows: Tisdale, October 23; Melfort, October 24; Kinistino, October 25; Rosthern, October 29.

Organization work is a vital necessity, hence the importance of the constituency conventions. This work has been over-shadowed by the wheat pool campaign, but members should recollect that the wheat pool is only one of many questions of importance to the farmer, and it is essential that the cry of Organize! Organize!! Organize!!! should continue to be raised until its importance is recognized by every farmer in the province. The solving of the

wheat-marketing problem will not dispose of the questions of transportation, of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Vancouver route, freight rates, taxation, tariffs and the many other matters which are continually arising, the carrying through of which requires a solid front on the part of farmers everywhere. There is still heavy work before the association if the necessary reforms are to be brought about, and organization is absolutely essential to success.

This brings to mind the question of resolutions to be placed before the annual convention. Locals will now be commencing their winter meetings and should be prepared to discuss the problems which seem to the members to be the most important, and forward their resolutions to the Central office as early as convenient, so that they may be placed before the locals for consideration in good time. Well digested food always does most good.

### Membership Increases in District 7

There are fourteen locals in District No. 7, which have earned the congratulations of the Central by increasing their membership over 1922. These locals, with their membership for 1922, and also their membership for the present year up to date, are as follows, viz.: Abernethy, 1922—11, 1923—21; Allenby, 1922—22, 1923—37; Arlington Beach, 1922—37, 1923—58; Beresford, 1922—6, 1923—7; Campbelltown, 1922—10, 1923—15; Duval Ltd., 1922—54, 1923—80; Gibbs, 1922—8, 1923—15; Gilbert, 1922—17, 1923—21; Good Hope, 1922—35, 1923—45; Horse Lake, 1922—16, 1923—32; Stonycroft, 1922—20, 1923—22; Success, 1922—19, 1923—22; Swanston, 1922—17, 1923—21; Westmoor, 1922—29, 1923—35.

There are a number of locals in the district which have not yet reported during the year. As the time is now fast approaching when the bulk of the fees are usually remitted to Central, these locals will no doubt be rounding up their members and making good their delinquency.

The story is told of a boy who placed an ostrich egg in the hen's nest, and nailed above it a card with the words, "Look at this and do your best." The above list of locals will serve the same purpose, and be an incentive to others to do their best.

### A Former Secretary Bereaved

The death occurred at Stone, Sask., on September 23, of Mrs. J. P. Fernquist, whose husband was for many years secretary of the Stone local of the S.G.G.A.

Although a sufferer for many years, Mrs. Fernquist has been one of the most active workers in the district, and earned a reputation for kindly helpfulness which will long be remembered by those with whom she came into contact.

Mrs. Fernquist, who was born in Sweden 63 years ago, settled in Stone with her husband in the year 1899, and they were a source of help and encouragement to many in the pioneer days. We offer the sympathy of the association to Mr. Fernquist on behalf of both the local and the central organizations.

Among the locals which have brought up their 1923 membership to within a fraction of last year are Waniska, the membership of which, 27, compared with last year's 29, and Big Stick, which has 30 members against 34 last year. There is still a considerable slice of the year to run, and a little more effort will land them well "over the top." We expect them to finish with a record membership each in its own district.

## Alberta

### Association of Credit Societies

The Alberta Provincial Association of Co-operative Credit Societies was organized at a meeting at Sibbald

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## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### Soft Answers

My cow got into Snyder's corn. It happened on a Sunday morn while I was still in bed, and it was nearly noon that day before I knew she was away, intruding, raising Ned. I found her in a hour or two, I found the place she'd broken through—the rascal that she was! And there was Snyder mad as hops bawling broken, trampled crops, proclaiming broken laws! And when he saw me drawing near he stamped his heavy running gear and swung his weighty arm, "I'll draw you shrieking into court!" he yelled, "You are a pretty sport! I'll kick you from the farm! Your cow has neither pride nor sense, she's broken blindly through my fence, she's swallowing my crop! I tell you what, this very day it's up to you to offer pay! This business has to stop!" "Oh, calm yourself, old man!" said I, "Two hours from now you'll wonder why you made this wretched noise! Draw in your whirring tongue again; both you and I, I hope, are men—we surely aren't boys! Call in five neighbors—name them, boss—and let them estimate the loss—an arbitration court! Now listen, friend, to beat the Dutch; I'll pay exactly twice as much, I'll show you I'm a sport!" He'll call them in, five honest men; they view the damage well, and then, said, "Ninety cents is fair!" "All right!" said I, "I'm pleased with that! Now here's a dollar-eighty flat! I hope that makes me square!" But, say, old Snyder turned away and wouldn't take a cent of pay; he said, "Not on your life! No harm is done, the corn's all right! Come down to supper Sunday night—come down and bring your wife!"

recently, which was attended by representatives of twenty-five co-operative credit societies of the province.

Ernest Bennion, Magrath, was elected president; A. S. Edwards, Whiston, vice-president; and James Glen, Sibbald, secretary. A board was appointed who will call a convention during the fall or early winter.

During 1922, the sum of \$585,000 was loaned by the various societies, and 75 per cent. of this amount was paid in at the end of the year. In some cases, where money had been loaned for feeder cattle, repayment was not made until May of the present year. The Claresholm society had loaned \$47,000 and had collected all but \$900 which was well secured.

The rate charged at present is 7 per cent., and a very determined effort is being made to lower this rate.

### Conventions

The annual convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association will be held in Patricia Hall, Hanna, on November 29.

Innisfail Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association will meet in convention at Innisfail, on Saturday, November 10, at 1.30 o'clock. It is expected that Premier Greenfield and Donald Cameron, M.L.A., will give addresses.

The annual convention of the Didsbury Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A. will be held in Didsbury, on November 1, commencing at 10 a.m.

### Saskatchewan Association Sales

It is doubtful if the standard of quality of pure-bred flocks has been raised as rapidly anywhere as in Saskatchewan in recent years, for stock of both sexes has been imported from Great Britain in large numbers, and severe culling has been practiced. The result of this enterprise is now evidenced by the quality of the contributions to the exhibitions and sales. The swine breeders, in order to continue the improvement of their stock, have also resorted to the importing of new blood, and this fall shipments of Yorkshires and Berkshires were made from the Old Country. The entering of a number of imported Shropshire sheep of both sexes, one Oxford ram and two Yorkshires boars will add to the attraction of the Breeders' Associations Sales at Saskatoon, November 2, and Regina, November 8.

The associations realize that a large number of satisfied buyers is necessary to a successful sale, and are making every effort to take care of the purchaser's interests. The most forward step in this direction has been taken in the grading of all rams and boars entered. Rams have been graded for the last two years, and last fall the swine breeders pioneered in the grading of boars in this country.

Sheep and swine have been, and now are, two of the best profit returning animals, and pure-breds are now good buying. Both provincial and federal governments encourage the purchase of sires of these classes, and under certain conditions offer financial assistance. Through the provincial livestock branch boars and rams may be purchased by Saskatchewan farmers on a half cash basis, and the federal department of agriculture offers a bonus of \$5.00 per year for two years to anyone purchasing a boar or ram, or both, if he has not previously used sires of these classes in his flock or herd.

### Glencarnock Sale Postponed

Glencarnock Stock Farm announce that their sale which was to be held October 24, will be deferred to next spring, dates to be announced later. The reason for the postponement is that the Blackcap Revolution calves are too immature yet to offer any number at public sale.

During the week of October 24, however, they will offer 20 females and a few outstanding bulls at special private sale, and visitors at the Sheep and Swine Sale or the Shorthorn Club, will be taken out to the farms to look over this stock.

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# The Countrywoman

## Changes in Extension Work

**T**HE Extension Service in Manitoba has recently been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to its old home, the Agricultural College. A few years ago it was moved from the M.A.C. to the Parliament Buildings, where its policy was directed by the ministry of agriculture. When separated in this way it was difficult for the extension service and the M.A.C. to co-operate to the fullest extent and to avoid duplication of work throughout the country. By the latest re-arrangement the extension service occupies a position in the college similar to the departments of Animal Husbandry, Home Economics, or any other division. The director of extension work is held responsible to the acting-president for the activities of his department.

Through this reorganization the people of Manitoba should derive greater benefit from their College of Agriculture than ever before. Experts in the various departments, beside doing a large amount of teaching and investigating, are ready to help farmers and homemakers in every possible way. People with problems to be solved are urged to consult extension specialists or to visit the college themselves. If lacking sufficient time to go out to the college it is possible, to arrange by mail or telephone, to meet the director of extension work at an office in Winnipeg.

The boys and girls clubs have been transferred to the Department of Education, where the excellent work of the last ten years will be carried forward. Circulating libraries are also being handled by this department.

The changes in extension work inaugurated by the Bracken government were made for the purpose of increasing efficiency, and for reducing expenses. There is every indication that the new arrangement will work out satisfactorily.

## Insulin and Diabetes

The recent discovery of insulin by Drs. Banting and Best, at the University of Toronto, has already done much to relieve persons suffering from diabetes, but it must not be regarded as a cure.

A statement by Dr. McLeod, in whose laboratories the investigations were carried on, explains the limitations of insulin. "I would say that we do not consider insulin as a cure in the ordinary sense of the word. It should rather be called a remedy, that is, during its administration the symptoms of diabetes disappear, but they recur again when its use is discontinued."

Scientists are not even sure of the cause of diabetes, but they have known for some time that it is due to a derangement of the pancreas. Normally this organ produces a secretion which is essential for the digestion of sugars. When this secretion fails, diabetes results.

For years experts have been searching for a way of replacing the missing substance, but not until the last few months were they successful. Dr. Banting and his co-worker devised a method for extracting the secretion from the pancreas of an ox and called the product "insulin." By injections he administered the remedy to diabetics and found that in a comparatively short time the patients were greatly relieved. Instead of being unable to digest sugars, the ability to function normally rapidly increased. Since the first experiments were made, hundreds of sufferers have found relief in the new treatment, but as explained above have not been cured of diabetes.

That the old program of diet and rest is still important is evident from the following expression of opinion by an authority: "A great deal of harm can arise from careless statements in the press to the effect that diet can be neglected during insulin treatment. The publications of all the men who have subjected insulin to scientific study emphasize the fact that accurate control of the diet is more necessary with insulin than without it."

It is easily seen that this powerful

remedy should be administered only by those who are skilled in insulin treatment. No one but an expert can decide how much should be given to a patient, for each individual presents a different problem.

It is interesting to note the reason why this powerful remedy is called insulin. The missing secretion is produced by parts of the pancreas termed the "Islands of Langerhans," so the discoverer used the Latin noun "insula," an island, as the basis for the new word—insulin.

## Telephone Manners

There is no doubt that the telephone is a great blessing to people in rural districts. With it, they can get in touch with people for miles around; they can summon the doctor or nurse when needed; they can secure repairs or supplies in a short time; they can get action on the part of the community when anyone is burnt out or in trouble, and they can do many other things about three times as quickly as in the old days.

Although it is such a boon the same telephone may be anything but a blessing if used thoughtlessly. Many people, especially women who are tied to the house, are tempted to "visit" on the telephone quite forgetting that by holding on to the receiver for a long time they may inconvenience all the others on their party line. Nothing is more exasperating when wishing to put through an important call than to find it engaged for a straight twenty minutes. A little thought in this matter will help other busy people to get through their calls.

Then there is the question of "listening in" on a neighbor. No one can defend this in any way as it shows lack of manners to be a silent third party to any telephone conversation. Children seeing their parents do this sort of thing grow up thinking that it is quite proper. While it is fairly easy to tell when someone is eavesdropping, it is often hard to get rid of the intruder. To make sarcastic remarks about the third party is a breach of good manners, but usually it is possible to let her know without being rude, that her presence is detected.

A little thoughtfulness for others when using the telephone helps to "make the world go round" and to develop a good spirit among users of party lines.

## People Who Make Work

We all have to do a certain amount of work in this world. Some of it is interesting; some of it is not. On farms, especially, there is a great deal to do, and, while we are willing to do our share, we do not want to do the unnecessary work that is caused by the thoughtlessness of others.

There are people who positively make work. It is Saturday and we have just mopped our floors when men walk all over them with dirty, muddy boots. Could they not have seen the scraper which is always in evidence in a well-regulated farm?

Smokers are others who cause unnecessary work. They throw half burnt matches on the floor, on top of the stove, anywhere, in fact, that they consider handy. They strike their matches on the doors and the walls, indiscriminately. Women who have smokers in their houses must be ready for all this, and the only way to prevent it is to give the men an ash tray and to insist that matches be struck on the match box only.

Men take tidy rooms for granted. Perhaps they imagine that women have nothing better to do than to be for ever tidying up after them! Maybe their mothers allowed them to throw their things around, and now their wives have all they can do to make them hang up their coats and hats, just where they should be hung.

When a woman, in addition to her usual work, has to spend several minutes every day tidying up after the others, it is certain that someone has made this extra work for her. It is not at all fair!

When the woman has finished her mending, she puts away her work basket; when her cooking is done, she puts away her cooking utensils. Mother is often the only person in the house who returns things to their places when she has finished with them.

Children often ask to help in the cooking, to make cakes and pies and fudge. When this is done here, I always say: "You may make anything you like, if you promise to clear up afterwards!" A woman must be firm here. Cooking is often just fun when there is a scullery maid to wash up afterwards! Well, no mother should turn herself into a scullery maid for others. The men clean their own stables, and the children should put away their own cooking utensils.

Books and papers and magazines are often seen all over chairs and tables, until the mother, in despair, gets up and puts them away. Now, it is certain, that if we do not want the men and children to make unnecessary work, we must see that they have a place for everything.

In our house, we have a table where we keep unread

magazines, and then we have a shelf where we put them after they are read. In this way, the man does not take a special paper and light the fire with it, before we have had time to read it ourselves. He knows that the shelf is the place for what we no longer need, and he can take any paper from there.

With system and perservance, we can succeed in preventing the men and children from making useless work for the mother.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

When using colored silks for embroidery they can be kept in order by placing them between the pages of a magazine. A paper the size of The Guide is suitable for threads that have only been cut once. When cut twice a smaller magazine is more suitable. The cut ends are allowed to hang over the edge so that they can easily be removed. Each skein is given a place by itself and the colors are arranged in the order in which they are usually used. This kind of holder prevents fraying and is much more satisfactory than one made of cloth.

A steel knitting needle is an excellent thing for loosening the centre of a cake in a tube pan. Instead of using a knife, which makes holes in the cake, insert the needle and it will do the job neatly.

To prevent accidents when lifting a heavy roast from the oven, bring a kitchen chair up to the oven door and place the platter on it. It is then a comparatively easy matter to draw the pan on to the oven door and to transfer the meat to the platter.

Much time and labor is saved by sewing dome fasteners to the open end of cushion covers. When desiring to change or wash them, there is no bother with stitching that refuses to come undone.



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## Big Cat

Continued from Page 21

Spellbound the boy had watched the whole battle. Thrilled to the marrow he had watched the spectacular charge of the little mother. That had been splendid but not for a moment had he dreamed that the outcome would be what it had been. Surely nothing could conquer the big cat!

And then the battle had scarcely started before it was ended, and Big Cat was beaten—vanquished and in retreat. The boy could not help but be thrilled by the gallant deed of the little Jersey, but there was a comingled feeling of sadness now that he knew the lion would no longer follow the trails of Cheyenne, for it was obvious that Big Cat was near the end.

Rusty was torn between two decisions. He wanted to follow Big Cat but prudence told him this was unwise. He did not know just how sorely wounded the animal was. He felt sure that the lion had received his death blow, but hours might elapse before he actually died, and a badly wounded lion is a mean antagonist, surely no beast to meet in the closing twilight. Yet Rusty wanted to see the end of that mountain tragedy and to delay might be to lose.

Finally prudence and common sense conquered and the boy turned down the mountain toward home, his whole body still thrilled by the battle.

That night a ranchman pondered much over a pet Jersey, whose shoulders and sides were torn and lacerated as from great claws. Rusty sat in front of the open fire excitedly telling his father of the strange encounter on the mountainside.

Far up the trail, almost in sight of that loved goal, Big Cat lay. Life had ebbed and flowed, ebbed and flowed, as he had fought to gain the cave. Finally the great heart had burst, and in a widening pool of blood the big lion was dead, his paws and head stretched

out in a last vain effort toward that unattainable goal.

It was there that Rusty found him the next day.

## David Lloyd George

Continued from Page 8

of privilege in 1910, and gloried in the fray was not there, nor was the enthusiasm which made a success of his land reform campaign in 1912-13. Perhaps he had associated too long with the enemy.

### The Great War

When the great war broke out he was still chancellor of the exchequer, and one of his first duties was to find the money. From the very first it was British policy to meet the war costs as much as possible out of special taxation. The enormous expenditure could not be met by taxation alone, principally because it was not possible to estimate what would be needed, and to get the necessary machinery of taxation into working order. But Britain did pay a very large proportion of the costs of the war by current taxation, and Lloyd George inaugurated that wise and sound policy.

The war itself brought into prominent relief the essential characteristics of Lloyd George, his boundless energy, power of vision, boldness in action, capacity to get his views accepted, and, what was during the war at any rate not the least of his excellencies, the disposition continually to "turn the dark cloud inside out." Some of those who refused to follow him when he broke with Asquith, said that he had got the opportunity he had sighed for when he was fighting his famous budget battle, the opportunity to be a Napoleon for a time. Other Liberals recalled his early rebellions against the party—his pertinacious challenges to Gladstone, his rocking of the government boat in 1895, his practical defiance of the political fates in the Boer

Continued on Page 30

## Stomach Troubles are due to Acidity

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So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomachache and inability to retain food are in probably nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion.

Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development or secretion of acid.

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An anti-acid, such as Bisurated Magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist in either powder or tablet form, enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, so be certain to ask for and take only Bisurated Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.

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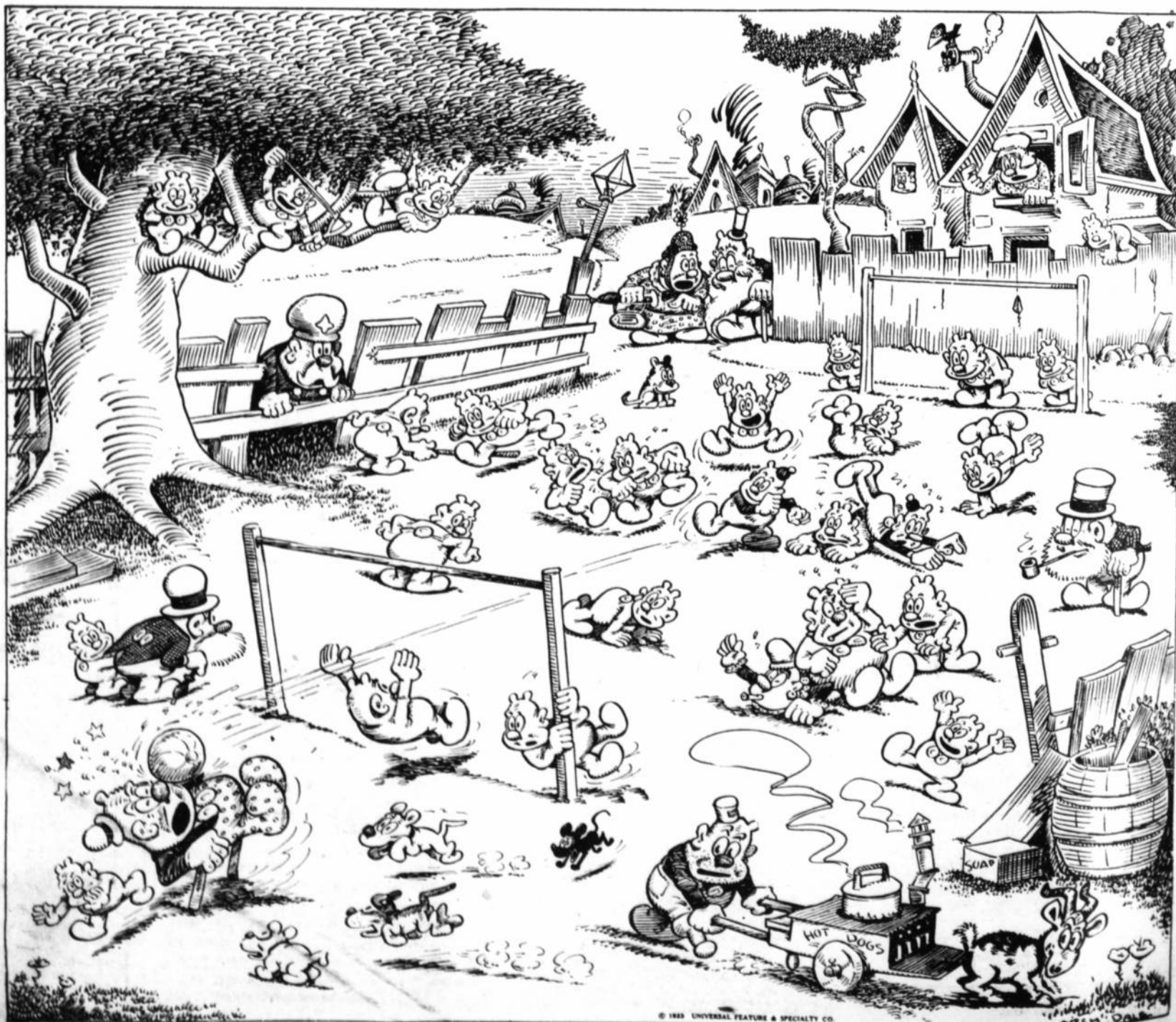
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## FOOTBALL IN DOOVILLE

When the days shorten and the evenings are crisp, and the feel of the frost is in the air, the Doo Dads play soccer on the big vacant lot. It is Saturday afternoon and now it is the last two minutes of the last half. The score stood seventeen to seventeen, when Roly—from the very centre of the field—kicked a goal. So high and fast flew the pigskin that it sped like a cannon ball, directly between the upstretched hands of the fat goal tender. On and on it went and landed square on Old Man Grouch's head. I expect Mr. Grouch will be very, very angry. Old Sleepy Sam is very wise today. Somehow he felt that something was going to happen and away he went with his hot-dog cart. Now he is keeping his eye on Old Man Grouch, and—what is he running into? Sleepy had better be careful for he has only one good leg—cannot run very fast, and I am quite sure that goat, with the mischievous look in his eye, has a bad disposition. Nicholas Nutt was umpire. When Roly kicked "the goal" there was still two minutes to play. But as the ball sped between the goal posts, the big fat fellow on the side line tumbled and fell—more, he pushed Nicholas over and sat down on top of him. When the big fat Doo Dad fell on top of Nicholas it knocked all of the wind out of him—and the whistle blew and the game was ended. My, but the little Doo Dads are excited! If any of the little Doo Dads are scratched or bruised Doc Sawbones will have to give them little pink pills. Through the hole in the fence, Flannelfeet, the cop, has been watching the game. Look at that little fellow running beside the fence! He is wanting to see what will happen to Mr. Grouch, but it looks as if he would take a tumble. That little rascal that is tripping him with a stick should be spanked.





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Continued from Page 28

war, and so on, and going on to claim that Lloyd George's Liberalism was never anything more than Welsh nationalism coupled to that attachment to the common people which comes from a life spent in the humbler spheres of religious activity. For it must not be forgotten that Lloyd George was a dissenting preacher.

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a moral and intellectual revolution. The industrial capacity of Britain under that organization has given heart to the advocates of nationalization, those who believe that only with such organization, not for war but for peace, not for destruction but for construction, will poverty be abolished. The abolition of the slum, the brightening of the lives of the very poor, have always been in the social vision of Lloyd George; from the economic side at least, he saw that done during the war and done by the systematic—autocratic, some would say—mobilization of the economic resources of the nation.

## Premier

A year later, on the death of Lord Kitchener, he became secretary of state for war, and a few months later ensued that break with Premier Asquith which will probably always be a matter for disputation among the politicians. Lloyd George's friends say that he was concerned only with securing administrative efficiency in war matters, and that events proved that he was right; Asquith's friends say that Asquith was quite agreeable to accept the proposals for securing greater efficiency, and that Lloyd George stabbed him in the back for political reasons. The quarrel at any rate proved too much for conciliation; Asquith resigned and it was soon realized that the only man who could unite the House of Commons was Lloyd George, and he was called upon to form a government in December, 1916.

It shows the heart that Lloyd George put into the war efforts that the men who only a few short years before dredged the dictionary for epithets to fling at him, men who hated him and feared him because he interfered successfully with their inherited privileges, were the loudest in praise of his sincerity, courage and ability and loyal in their support. From 1916 onwards his strength lay in the main with the political element which had the least interest in the principles he had so strenuously fought for before 1914. He secured their support because he adopted methods which, inconsistent though they are with democratic principles, are the indispensable condition of success in war. In other words, the conduct of the nation's affairs as a whole was concentrated in the hands of a very few, and liberty was sacrificed for efficiency.

Nothing succeeds like success; Lloyd George retained popularity because his policies and his methods were successful. He organized the nation for victory, and in doing so he dealt as gently as possible with tender institutions but he did not hesitate for one moment about going ruthlessly over those that stood in his way. But the nation wanted victory more than it wanted a doctrinaire democracy, and the general election of 1918 gave Lloyd George all the assurance he needed that he retained the full confidence of the nation.

## Since the Peace Conference

What has happened since then is a recent story. The peace conference to which Lloyd George went with the mandate of the British nation did not establish a real peace. The organization which had made Britain practically an economic unit was broken up, and in the breaking the evils of unemployment and its attendant poverty made their appearance. Deflation of the currency against the advice of eminent economists and business men accentuated the economic trouble and brought about a severe business depression. These troubles of peace brought about the political reaction which resulted in the break-up of coalition, the emergence of the separate parties and the eclipse of Lloyd George. What worked and worked well in the political field during the war would not work in peace times. And Lloyd George was no longer the inspiration of a government that stood for social reform. For years his voice had been practically stilled on that question, and when the need came to speak again he was in uncongenial surroundings and in company that at a word from him on that hated subject, would promptly throw him overboard. He has touched tentatively and mildly on the subject since the political cataclysm of last year,

and Carnarvon at any rate, stands solidly by him, giving him the chance once again to get into the van of reform. But Lloyd George needs an occasion, a situation. He is stirred into action not by principles but by experiences. He is a political direct actionist. His life is a series of leaps to a particular goal; he set out to win the war, just as he set out to beat the established church, or the squirearchy, or the landed interests, or the House of Lords. He has not found the situation he needs at the present time. Revision of the Treaty of Versailles does not give him what he needs because the treaty is too much the work of his own hands. One can imagine the crusade he could have led for revision had he had nothing to do with the drafting of the treaty. He acquiesced in the abolition of his land reforms, he betrayed the farmers, he irritated the miners and the railwaymen. Still time is a great solvent of trouble; the situation may yet develop which will call for his special power to enthuse, and Lloyd George has plenty of energy and vitality, to say nothing of versatility, left in him.

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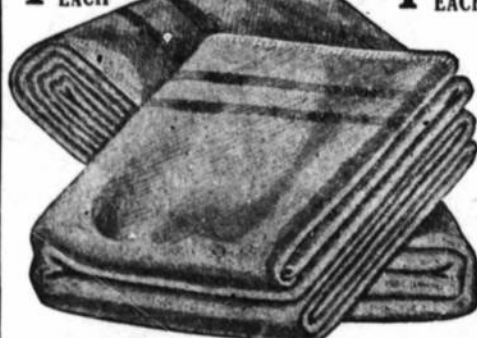
British Velvet Cord is one of the strongest and most durable materials made. These trousers were made for British labor battalions during the war. Nothing better for farm wear. Sizes 33 to 37. Per pair \$2.95

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